

# THE GREENCASTLE TIMES.

VOL. 7, NO. 39.

GREENCASTLE INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

\$1.25 PER YEAR

**Heating and Cook Stoves,**  
**Pocket Knives, Table Cutlery, Skates and**  
**H. S. RENICK & CO.**  
—WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT BOTTOM PRICES, BY—  
EAST SIDE SQUARE

**Andersons & Gelwick,**

**INSURANCE, LOAN**  
**AND COLLECTION AGENCY.**

Will write you in the Phoenix, of Brooklyn;  
German American, of New York; Continental,  
of New York; Liverpool, London and Globe;  
Lancashire.

M. A. Gelwick, late Supervising Examiner of  
Pensions, will make your application for pen  
sions and increase of same. 10-17

**Cash - Livery.**

I have in my barn, handsome out-  
fits for the road, both single and  
double.

I have determined to do a  
**Strictly Cash Business,**

without any variations, whatever.  
Rigs will be furnished at lowest  
rates, but for CASH only.

Barn near Northeast corner of pub-  
lic square.

**George M. Black.**  
22 3m

**City Drug Store,**



**PATENT MEDICINES,**

—Proprietary and Toilet Articles—

**J. E. ALLEN & CO.**

HARRISON AND MORTON, 1888.

Tune—"Marching Through Georgia."  
Come, my fellow-workmen, let's hasten to  
the poll.  
For Harrison and Morton too we will our names  
enroll.  
Protection is our motto, we'll defend it heart  
and soul.  
As we go marching to victory.

CHORUS:  
Hurrah! for Harrison and Morton too,  
Hurrah! we'll make old Cleveland rue  
The day he sent his message of free trade the  
country through.  
As we go marching to victory.

George the Third in seventy-six determined he  
would deal.  
The death-blow to our liberties and all our com-  
mon weal.  
But patriot hearts nerved patriot arms and  
made the red-coats reel.  
As they went marching to victory.

CHORUS:  
And now the Cobden Club resolves the contest  
to renew.  
Commercially they now propose our country to  
subdue.  
We'll meet them as our fathers did, so gallant  
and so true.  
As we go marching to victory.

CHORUS:  
And when, the contest over, and cleansed the  
White House shall,  
Our Harrison shall take his place amid its  
storied halls.  
America will still protect her poor with tariff  
walls.  
And still go marching to victory.

CHORUS:  
—H. WILKINSON in *Exeter (N. H.) News-Letter*.

**PENCILINGS.**

"Mascotte" at the opera house to  
night.

They play base ball by natural gas  
in Indianapolis now.

The Greencastle street railway will  
resume operations this week.

The TIMES' boom goes booming on.  
Get in line and go with the crowd.

Cloverdale comes to the front with  
a Lincoln League of forty members.

The Harrison soldiers regiment  
will hold a grand meeting in the city  
September 1.

Several from this city are attend-  
ing the Wilder Brigade reunion at  
Marshall, Ill.

The teachers Institute was worth  
six hundred dollars to the city in the  
matter of board, etc.

The 27th annual fair of the Bridge-  
ton Agricultural Society is being held  
at Bridgeton this week.

There will be no examination of  
teachers next Saturday—the regular  
day—by Supt. Smedley, there having  
been one last Saturday.

Arrangements are being made for  
a reunion in this city, on September  
20, of the 115, 116, 117 and 118 Reg-  
iments Indiana Volunteers.

A lawn festival will be given by  
the ladies of Mt. Pleasant church, on  
Saturday evening, the 25th. Proceeds  
for the benefit of the Sunday school.

Greencastle would like to have an-  
other good show like King & Frank-  
lin's soon. Such well managed at-  
tractions as theirs are a credit to any  
community.

After some little hesitation the  
people of Putnam county have pro-  
nounced the TIMES the leading local  
paper, and our boom is now on. Get  
your name on our list.

"The highest Republican pole yet  
raised in the State is at Greencastle.  
Its height measures 170 feet.—*Bloom-  
ington Telephone*." Not exactly in  
our city, but in Brick Chapel, one of  
our suburbs.

Experience has already shown  
many Republicans that they cannot  
be up with the crowd and be without  
the TIMES. He who hesitates longer  
is liable to get behind. Now is the  
time to subscribe.

A Vandalia employe has ascertained  
how the engineers and firemen on  
the different branches of that great  
road vote. It is as follows: T. H.  
& L. Rep. 38, Dem. 29, doubtful 4;  
St. L. & T. H. Rep. 53, Dem. 31,  
doubtful 2; T. H. & L., Rep. 26,  
Dem. 9.

The Putnam county jail is over-  
stocked with candidates for the peni-  
tentiary and it now looks as if Sheriff  
Louis will have about a car load to  
take over the next trip. As it stands  
at the present writing he has an ele-  
gant assortment of cattle thieves,  
highway robbers, tramps and bur-  
glars to take care of.

## Fighting Republicans!

### THE TOWN SWARMS WITH THEM

They Make a Fighting County Ticket  
and Propose to Win With It.

The Convention Saturday a Rouser—A  
Speech by Chase, and a Big Demon-  
stration at Night.

Not for many years has there been  
such a gathering of earnest and  
determined men in Greencastle as  
came together here last Saturday at  
the call for a Republican county  
mass convention. The antiquated  
Democratic barracks that serve as a  
temple of justice on the public  
square, were wholly inadequate to  
accommodate the crowd, and during  
the proceedings of the convention,  
the old place was packed to suffoca-  
tion. The crowd seemed to be  
thoroughly impregnated with that  
peculiarly spontaneous sort of riotous  
enthusiasm, born of a good cause,  
that this year characterizes every  
gathering together of Republicans  
throughout the length and breadth  
of the land. It is inborn and invin-  
cible, and means certain victory in  
the end.

The convention was called to order  
at 10:30 o'clock by county chairman,  
S. A. Hays, who announced the pur-  
pose of assembling, and called for  
permanent organization. On motion  
of M. A. Moore, Mr. James T. Denny,  
of Marion, was chosen chairman, and  
the editors of the Republican papers  
were made secretaries. On assuming  
the duties of president, Mr. Denny  
addressed the convention in words of  
congratulation and encouragement  
upon the bright prospects before the  
party.

On call for the business of the  
meeting, M. A. Moore spoke to the  
question of mode of procedure in  
making nominations, and moved the  
adoption of the following plan:  
"Each voting precinct in the county  
shall have one vote by reason of its  
identity and one additional vote for  
each twenty-five ballots cast for  
Lieut. Governor Robertson, in 1886."  
Some opposition was developed to  
this method, and it was finally lost  
in a substitute proposed by J. P.  
Allee, providing that the nominations  
be made by *viva voce* vote of the  
convention.

On motion of W. S. Cox a commit-  
tee of five on resolutions was ap-  
pointed by the chair, as follows:  
W. S. Cox, S. A. Hays, G. W. Hanna,  
of Greencastle, Daniel Guillemin,  
of Russell, and T. J. Shney, of Franklin.  
A like committee was appointed on  
order of business, as follows: Jno. P.  
Allee and A. O. Lockridge, of Green-  
castle; P. R. Mullinix, of Cloverdale;  
Frank Hall, Jackson; and Marion  
Owens, Franklin.

On motion of S. A. Hays, the con-  
vention took a recess until 1:30  
o'clock p. m., when the committees  
were instructed to report.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

As the convention was reassem-  
bling, the appearance of our next  
Lieut. Governor, Ira J. Chase, upon  
the arm of Gen. Williamson, was  
greeted with prolonged cheering.  
When order was called, W. S. Cox,  
chairman of the committee on reso-  
lutions, read the following, which  
were adopted by a unanimous vote.

Resolved—By the Republicans of Putnam county,  
in convention assembled, that we heartily  
endorse the declaration of principles set forth  
in the Republican State and National platforms  
and hereby pledge our best efforts to secure the  
election of the Republican nominees, both State  
and National.

2ND.—That we applaud the action of the Con-  
gressional committee in selecting as our candi-  
date for Congress that gallant private soldier,  
Henry C. Duncan, and we promise him our  
earnest, hearty and united support.

3RD.—We condemn the corrupt and criminal  
mismanagement of county affairs, which a long  
continued partisan control has fastened upon  
our people, whereby the burdens of local taxa-  
tion are continually being increased, in order  
that a few may grow rich, while the people  
themselves receive no corresponding benefit,  
and we hereby ask all good citizens to join with  
us in securing a change in the management of  
the business of the county that the books may  
be opened in order that we may learn what has  
been done with the thousands of dollars annu-  
ally extorted from the tax-payers of the county,  
and in order that we may all be relieved from  
the burdens which a corrupt and dishonest  
management of public affairs is constantly in-  
creasing.

John P. Allee, chairman of the  
committee on order of business,  
submitted the following report, which  
was adopted:

We, your committee on the order of nomina-  
tions, would recommend that they be made in

the following order: 1st, Representative; 2nd,  
Commissioners; 3rd, Treasurer; 4th, Sheriff; 5th,  
Surveyor; 6th, Coroner. All of which is respect-  
fully submitted. JOHN P. ALLEE, Chairman.

Chairman Denny then announced  
that nominations for Representative  
were in order. W. E. Starr presented  
the name of Hon. E. T. Lane, of  
Monroe, which was greeted with ap-  
plause. Mr. Lane took the floor and  
said:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION AND FELLOW  
REPUBLICANS OF PUTNAM COUNTY—I am a Rep-  
ublican. I have been a Republican since the  
first day I saw the light, and I expect to be a  
Republican as long as providence permits me to  
live. It is the party of progress, enlightenment  
and civilization, and I have cast my lot with it,  
there to remain. I was a candidate before you  
for one position this year and declined another  
nomination that I might have had last week,  
and I do not want to appear before the public  
as an office-seeker, and will not do so. There  
are circumstances that will not permit me to  
take this nomination at your hands to day, and  
I therefore withdraw my name from before the  
convention. I will, however, be found in the  
fight, and will do so much for the success of the  
nominee as I possibly could for myself."

Mr. Lane then placed in nomina-  
tion the name of the chairman, Jas.  
T. Denny. The nomination was  
seconded by Jno. P. Allee who moved  
that it be made unanimous, which  
was done by acclamation. Mr. Denny  
was taken somewhat by surprise, and  
announced that his business and  
family interests were such that he  
could not accept the nomination.

The name of Joseph B. Sellers, the  
one-legged soldier of Warren, was  
then presented by G. H. Williamson,  
and he was at once made the nominee  
by acclamation. Accustomed to  
obeying the call of duty whether  
from his country or his party, Mr.  
Sellers accepted the nomination and  
pledged his best endeavors to be  
elected. He said: "When I ought  
to have been learning to make  
speeches I was down South learning  
to load muskets. All I have to say is  
that if I live to be voted for in No-  
vember my friends will have the  
opportunity of voting for a man who  
was loyal to his country then, and is  
loyal still. If I cannot do anything  
else if sent to the Legislature, I can  
vote all right." Mr. Seller's senti-  
ments were cheered to the echo.

For Commissioner of the first dis-  
trict, James T. Hanna presented the  
name of James H. C. Nelson, of  
Monroe. The nomination was sec-  
onded by E. T. Lane, and was made  
unanimous by acclamation. Mr.  
Nelson was not present to respond  
to calls.

For Commissioner of the second  
district, James Daggy presented the  
name of Albert O. Lockridge, of  
Greencastle, who was declared the  
nominee by acclamation. Mr. Lock-  
ridge accepted, and pledged his best  
efforts for success.

Nominations for Treasurer were  
then in order, and Mr. Meek Hirt, a  
dyed-in-the-wool Republican son-  
in-law of the Monroe township Dem-  
ocratic boss, Harry Randal, took the  
floor, and in a flight of pyrotechnic  
oratory, placed in nomination the  
name of another soldier, Nelson F.  
Wood, of Clinton. In his eulogy of  
the soldier Mr. Hirt referred to the  
bravery of Matson who "chased the  
rebels as far as Morgan county, and  
surrendered," which brought forth a  
storm of cheers which lasted several  
minutes. When the applause sub-  
sided the nomination was made  
unanimous. Mr. Wood climbed a  
table and expressed his thanks for  
the honor conferred. He said he was  
reared between the handles of the  
plow, and had there remained with  
the single exception of the time he  
spent in the field in the service of his  
country; had never sought an office  
and only wanted to know now that  
this office was seeking him.

Mr. J. M. Brown, of Washington  
placed in nomination the name of  
Thomas L. Matkins, of that township,  
for Sheriff. There were no other  
candidates, and Mr. Matkins was  
chosen by acclamation. He returned  
his thanks to the Republicans of the  
county for the nomination and in  
promising to do his best to be elected,  
came very near repeating the im-  
mortal message of John Murphy  
"that he would be the Sheriff of the  
next county."

For Surveyor, John Burnside  
named James C. Fordice, of Russell,  
who was made the nominee by ac-  
clamation, and Dr. N. S. Wood, of  
Groveland, was in like manner chosen  
as the candidate for Coroner.

This completed the work of the  
convention, and on motion, the dense

crowd inside the court room ad-  
joined to the wigwam outside to  
listen to the speech of Lieut. Gov-  
ernor Ira J. Chase.

#### \*AT THE WIGWAM.

At the wigwam a large crowd was  
soon assembled, and Mr. Chase was  
at once introduced by Chairman  
Denny. Mr. Chase spoke for about  
an hour delivering an able and thor-  
oughly enjoyable speech. He an-  
swered fittingly a slanderous article  
in the Indianapolis *Sentinel* concern-  
ing himself, and proceeded at once  
to perorate the demoralized Democ-  
racy in a manner that was a caution  
to snakes. He pulled the records on  
late lamented Daniel Voorhees, read-  
ing from the Cincinnati Commercial  
of that date a speech delivered in  
this city 24 years ago this month in  
which Daniel displayed his copper-  
head sentiments in denunciation of  
Lincoln and the war. Mr. Chase  
made a ringing argument in favor of  
the protection of home industries,  
and showed up the flagrant outrages  
of Democracy in its record on Indi-  
ana issues. His speech was frequent-  
ly interrupted by applause, and was  
complimented on every hand at its  
conclusion.

Mr. Chase went to Bainbridge,  
immediately after the meeting, where  
he preached on Sunday to a very  
large congregation.

#### \*AT NIGHT.

The announcement of a meeting in  
evening to be addressed by Hon. E.  
T. Lane, kept a large number of  
people in town to witness it. The  
city band had been engaged by the  
Republicans for a parade, and at  
dusk black plumed hats began swarming  
from all quarters of the earth, for a  
march to the hotel to escort the  
speaker of the evening. The pro-  
cession, gotten up on the spur of the  
moment, was a corker, and those who  
had an opportunity of comparing it  
with the Democratic drummed up  
affair of the Saturday night previous,  
on the occasion of Cooper's visit, will  
never forget the contrast. The line  
stretched out for four of five squares,  
the men marching four abreast. It  
traversed Walnut street to the Cen-  
tral House, College Avenue to Wash-  
ington street, thence to and around  
the public square to the speaker's  
stand. The crowd here assembled  
outnumbered two to one that of the  
Saturday before, which the *Star-Press*  
estimated at 2,000. After music by  
the band and drum corps, Mr. Lane  
was introduced by Captain Gelwick.  
He had a splendid audience and  
delivered himself of one of the best  
and most exhaustive speeches yet  
given in this city this year. Mr. Lane  
has a stentorian voice and made  
himself heard much better than is  
usual with speakers from this stand,  
which is very poorly located on ac-  
count of the noise from the street.  
He spoke for over an hour and a half  
being frequently interrupted by ap-  
plause. His speech was supplemented  
by a brief one from Hon. M. A.  
Moore, after which the crowd dis-  
persed with its Republican spiritual-  
ity much renewed and refreshed.

Altogether Saturday was a great  
day in town for Republicans, and as  
it was but an initiatory sample of  
what Republicans can do this year,  
many much bigger days may be ex-  
pected before next snow.

#### The Dr. Ridpath Affair.

The unfortunate sensational stories  
in yesterday's Cincinnati papers com-  
promising the name of Dr. J. C. Rid-  
path, of course, created a profound  
sensation here at his home. His  
friends and neighbors among whom  
he has lived for more than twenty  
years, placed no credence whatever  
in the reports, and were confident of  
the Doctor's ability to effectually  
refute all charges.

In company with George S. Bailey,  
an attorney of Cincinnati, Dr. Rid-  
path was at his home in this city last  
night with evidence sufficient—should  
anything further than his indignant  
denials be necessary—to thoroughly  
satisfy those most interested. The  
following card was given to the Cin-  
cinnati papers yesterday afternoon:

I am the attorney employed by  
friends of Ruth Howell, and am autho-  
rized by them to say that all charges  
respecting Prof. J. C. Ridpath, of  
Greencastle, should be and are here-  
by withdrawn.

GEORGE S. BAILEY, Attorney.

The above is all that I have to say  
in this matter. J. C. RIDPATH.

#### LOCAL POLITICS.

The soldiers of Washington town-  
ship are requested to meet at Man-  
hattan at 2 o'clock p. m. on Saturday  
next, for the purpose of organizing a  
company in the Harrison and Morton  
Veteran's Regiment of the county.  
The soldiers of Warren township will  
meet at the same hour, for the same  
purpose, at Putnamville. And those  
of Cloverdale tp. at Cloverdale.

#### A Harrison Regiment.

The soldiers of Putnam county are  
up in arms for Harrison and Morton.  
A feature of last Saturday's monster  
Republican meeting in our city, was  
the organization of a Harrison regi-  
ment. A call had been issued for the  
soldiers to meet in the Mayor's office,  
and at noon several hundred of them  
gathered there to perfect their or-  
ganization, by electing officers and  
appointing committees.

L. P. Chapin was chosen permanent  
president and Jas. F. Fee permanent  
secretary. The following officers  
were elected: Charles O. Waggoner,  
Colonel; Thomas A. Owens, Lieut.  
Colonel; Alex. Breckenridge, Joseph  
B. Sellers and J. M. Brown, Majors;  
M. A. Gelwick, Quartermaster, and  
Geo. W. Kimble, Adjutant. Nearly  
three hundred names were enrolled  
and the enthusiasm shown was won-  
derful. After the business of the  
meeting was over several old "war  
songs" were sung, after which the  
crowd dispersed. The regiment is  
the first one, outside of Indianapolis,  
organized in the State.

September 1st, has been agreed  
upon for the day upon which the  
soldiers will make their demonstra-  
tion, and they will be in our city  
from all over the county upon that  
date.

Republican speaking:  
C. B. Case at Mt. Meridian Satur-  
day August 25 at night.

Elisha Cowgill at Hamricks, Sat-  
urday, August 25, at night.

S. A. Hays at Portland Mills,  
Saturday afternoon, August 25, at  
3 o'clock.

S. A. Hays at Belle Union Monday,  
August 27, at night.

#### Attention Veterans!

The Ben. Harrison and Hovey  
Veteran Association of Putnam coun-  
ty, Ind., will give a dinner to all old  
soldiers in the county, in Greencastle,  
Saturday, September 1st, 1888. Hon.  
H. C. Duncan, of Bloomington, will  
deliver an address to the organiza-  
tion. All are invited to be present.  
The soldiers are requested to organize  
by townships. Parade will form  
immediately after the dinner.

L. P. CHAPIN, President.

J. F. FEE, Secretary.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

#### Corn Fifty Feet High.

Prof. Ogg writing us from Lyons,  
Ind., says he can beat the 14 foot  
corn mentioned in this paper a week  
or two since. He has upon his farm  
a great many stalks that are 13 and  
14 feet high and one that measures  
over 15 feet. He says the corn crop  
is simply immense and that wheat  
was generally good, some fields run-  
ning 35 and 42 bushels to the acre.

A prominent Democratic  
office-holder said to us the  
other day that he was fully  
convinced that there would  
have to be an election held  
before we would know who  
was to succeed Cleveland as  
President of the United States.  
Said election will be held in  
November.

In the meantime we are  
getting in our NEW FALL  
Goods preparatory to a vigor-  
ous Campaign on high prices.

We are in the field and "shall  
fight it out on this line if it  
takes all summer."

ALLEN BROTHERS.

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.

# An Ocean Tragedy.

The Geiser Goes Down with Scores of People.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE VICTIMS

Of a Collision Between Two Steamers--  
Roused from Sleep to Face  
Grim Death.

Fearful Panic Among the Doomed Passengers--  
A Wild Rush to the Deck  
and the Boats.

Vain Efforts of the Officers to Save Life--No  
Time for Anything--Very Few Saved--The  
Thingvallia Badly Stove--She Sends Her  
Human Freight on by the Wieland--Acco-  
unts from the Survivors--The Lost Near-  
ly All from the Northwest--Lists of the  
Unfortunates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The steamship Geiser, of the Thingvallia line, which left New York Saturday, August 11, for Stettin, was run into off Cape Race Tuesday by the steamship Thingvallia, of the same line. Her side was struck in and she sank rapidly. The panic-stricken people were got into boats as rapidly as possible, the Thingvallia's boats



THE COLLISION.

being also used in the work of rescue. The Geiser sank so fast, however, that before the boats returned from the Thingvallia after their first trip, the disabled steamer had gone down, leaving scores of people struggling in the water. Many of these were picked up, but when the roll was called on board the Thingvallia it was found that eighty passengers and thirty-three of the crew of the Geiser were missing.

The Hamburg line steamship Wieland, which was in the vicinity, came up in time to assist in the work of rescuing, and she took the passengers from the Thingvallia, the latter proceeding in a damaged condition for Halifax, while the Wieland proceeded to New York, arriving at quarantine late yesterday afternoon.

The collision occurred off Sable island. The Geiser sank in five minutes. The Thingvallia's passengers, 455 in number, were transferred to the Wieland and brought here with the fourteen of the passengers and seventeen of the crew of the Geiser. All the others on the Geiser, eighty passengers and thirty-three of the crew, were drowned. The Thingvallia is trying to reach Halifax. The exact extent of her injuries are unknown. The Thingvallia left Stettin July 23, and Copenhagen Aug. 4 for New York. She is commanded by Capt. Laub. She is 1,841 tons register. The Geiser was of 1,871 tons.

The collision occurred about 4 o'clock Tuesday morning. First Mate Henry Brown had been in charge, the captain having retired at 11 p. m., the night being perfectly clear and no danger apprehended. About 4 o'clock Capt. Moller was awakened by a call from the chief officer on the bridge, who said there was danger of a collision. A moment later there was a shrill blowing of whistles, which awakened the passengers, but before they could get on deck or seize life-preservers there was a terrible shock, and the vessel's side was crushed in. Some of the water-tight compartments were broken into, and the ship began to sink. Those on board were thrown into confusion and panic. A rush was made for the boats.

Capt. Moller had rushed to the bridge clothed only in his night dress. He says he heard two whistles, meaning that his steamer would keep on her course. He recognized the Thingvallia approaching amidships on the starboard side. The Geiser's engines were reversed, and she was backing water. The sand was being done by the Thingvallia, but both steamers were under too heavy a headway to avert the catastrophe. Capt. Moller continues:

"The passengers had now been awakened, and were scrambling over each other in wild confusion, in an effort to reach the upper decks. They forgot the first rule on board



SCENE AFTER THE GEISER SUNK.

ship in case of accident, to seize life preservers. I called to them to do so, but they paid no heed. I gave orders to man the boats, and the small boat astern was lowered, but the settling of the steamer aft at this moment sank the boat. In less than two minutes from the time I reached the bridge we were struck, and within the same length of time thereafter the vessel was under water. I had hardly given orders to man the life and small boats when I was swept from the bridge. The panic-stricken passengers made a jump for the few boats that were launched, and the boats were immediately capsized. As soon as I came to the surface I began to swim. I saw nothing in the darkness but the masts of the ship, but I heard the awful cries of those who were struggling in the water or sinking to death. I suppose I had been in the water five minutes when I came near a rowboat from the Thingvallia and was picked up. The officers and crew of the Thingvallia did everything that human beings could do to save the lives of those who went down with the Geiser."

Other accounts corroborate the captain's statement as to the panic of the passengers and the swamping of the boats. The passengers were mostly farmers from the northwest, who had by years of industry and economy accumulated a competence, and were going on a visit to their native land. Many were especially attracted thither at this time by the great exposition at Copenhagen.

Those that were saved lost all their effects, and even all their clothing except their night-wear.

Anders Wilse, of Minneapolis, one of those saved, says that, being used to early rising, he was awake when the crash came, about 4 o'clock. He heard the cries of the officers and crew, and the orders for all to come on deck. He rushed up and tried to cut loose one of the lifeboats, but could not do so. The steamer sank with terrible rapidity. He was taken down in the whirlpool. When he came up he was under an overturned lifeboat. He swam around until he was picked up.

Ole Jensen, of St. Paul, Minn., says that when he heard the ships crash together he seized a life preserver and rushed on deck. He cut one of the Geiser's boats loose, but it stuck to the steamer until she sank. The life-boat was then freed, but turned over before it reached the water. He got on the overturned boat and was saved by the boat-swin's crew from the Thingvallia.

The most miraculous escape of all was that of the second mate, Mr. Jorgensen. He was in his bunk when the collision occurred. The black nose of the Thingvallia scraped by his bunk and pushing against the door of his cabin held it closed. The anchor chain of the Thingvallia was hanging almost within his reach. He sprang for it and grasping it went up hand-over-hand to the Thingvallia.

The correct statement of the number of lives lost was announced by the agents here Friday to be 105. The Geiser had ninety-three passengers and forty-three of a crew. Fourteen passengers and seventeen of the crew were saved. Seventy-nine passengers and twenty-six of the crew were drowned. Fortunately no lives were lost from the Thingvallia. Very few of those lost belonged in this city or vicinity; nearly all the passengers were from the west. Forty-two tickets were issued by A. Mortensen & Co., agents at Chicago, and the holders of six of these were saved. Fifteen tickets were issued by A. E. Johnson & Co., agents at St. Paul, Minn., of whom three were saved. Two were issued by Even A. Hansa, agent at Worcester, Mass., both of whom were lost. One was issued by E. Wennstrom, agent at Philadelphia, and he was saved—Jens Andersen. Thirty-three tickets were issued at the New York office of whom three were saved.

## VICTIMS OF THE COLLISION.

Over 100 Persons Find Watery Graves--  
List of saved.

Following is a list of the officers and passengers who lost their lives:

Officers: First Mate Henry Brown, First Engineer Axel Foss, Second Engineer Larsen, Third Engineer Engelbrecht, Purser Gregersen and Stewardess Anna.

Passengers: Second cabin—Mrs. Ellen Zachus, J. C. Meldborg, L. Nilsson, Hilda Soelberg, Capt. George Hammar, Bertha Ebenfelt, and L. Clausen.

Steerage—Anders Andersen, Carl Johansen, Soren Gabrielsen, Peter Hansen, Mastard, Kittel Gulliksen, Peter Carlson, J. E. Jehn, J. Fredericksen and two children, Frederick Sorensen, J. Gustafson and child, J. Janson, H. Raubild, Hilda Jarstrom, Karen Hansen, William Ljungstrom, Jina Kjelds, Maria Josefsen and children, Amanda Andersen, Hilda Olson, Johanna Andersen, Andrew Injebrietzson and wife and child, A. J. Janson, O. W. Olander, Peter Miller, A. J. C. Lind, Ida Malmgren and child, E. Petersen, and wife and child, Nicola Nimp, Albert Olsen, Ostrid Lund, Miss A. N. Petersen, Kirten Thomsen and child, Niods Hansen, Anna Thomsen, Louisa Andersen, Jens Hansen, Peter Hansen, Anna Wecker and child, Caroline Christensen and two children, Ole Christoffersen, Elizabeth Berg and child, C. Brooth, O. H. Lie, Mrs. Jonsen and infant, Mrs. James Andersen, Andrew Sodesholm, Mrs. John Jonsen and infant, Carl Junerburg and wife, J. Bockland, T. E. Stromberg, Berth Kosterop and child, Christina Kundersen, and Christian Christiansen.

Of these Anders Andersen, Carl Johansen, Maria Josefsen and children, Amanda Andersen and Paul Junerborg, Gabrielson from Brooklyn; A. J. Lind and Ida Malmgren and child, from Worcester, Mass. The others are booked from St. Paul, Chicago, and other western offices of the line.

Following is a list of the saved:

Officers: Capt. Carl Moller, Second Mate Jorgensen, Third Mate John Peterson, and Dr. Peter Dierks.

Passengers: H. G. Petersen, St. Paul; John L. Hansen, Perth Amboy, N. J.; Jans Andersen, Philadelphia; John Larsen, Port Richmond; Hilda Lind, New York (her two children were lost); Paul Paulsen, Chicago; Lauretz Runderel, Chicago; John Tenvalde, Chicago; Christofsen Elcosen, Chicago; H. J. Johansen, Chicago; John Elhquest, Chicago; Alf Andersen, Brooklyn; Peter Jonsen, St. Paul; A. Wilse, St. Paul.

## THE THINGVALLA IN PORT.

She Arrives at Halifax Badly Damaged--  
Capt. Laub's Statement.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The steamship Thingvallia arrived at Halifax Friday morning, badly damaged.

Capt. Laub makes the following statement: "I was in bed on the morning of the 14th. The second officer relieved the first officer on the bridge at 4 o'clock in the morning. About 4:30 I was awakened by hearing the second officer shout out: 'Port helm!' A moment later the telegraph bell rang to reverse engines. I jumped out of bed and rushed on deck in my night clothes. Just as I arrived on deck there was a tremendous crash. We had collided with a large steamer, and struck her amidships, just below the mainmast. For a moment all was confusion and there were loud shrieks from the people on both ships. I immediately ran aft and ordered my crew to prepare boats for launching. By the time I had returned to the bridge we had disengaged ourselves from the strange ship. I found on the bridge the second officer of the vessel we had collided with. From him I learned she was our sister ship, the Geiser, Capt. Moller. The Thingvallia had cut into the Geiser clear to the mate's state-room. My first duty was to look after my ship and quiet my passengers. This I did. Daylight was just breaking, and there was no fog, but it was hazy and there was a slight shower of rain."

## Nebraska Prohibitionists.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—The Prohibition state convention concluded its labors yesterday by nominating George W. Bigelow, of Lincoln, for governor; Rev. John Dale, of Omaha, for lieutenant governor; John E. Hopper, of Valley, for secretary of state; John F. Helin, of Omaha, for auditor; J. H. Stewart, of Holt, for state treasurer; H. F. Hilton, of Central City, for superintendent of public instruction; Judge John Barr, of Buffalo, for attorney general, and A. Roberts, of Lincoln, for land commissioner. William G. Olinger, of Burr, was recommended as a candidate for United States senator.

## White Caps "Fined"

TIPTON, Ind., Aug. 21.—Daniel Murry and John Essex, members of the Madison township "White Cap" gang, were found guilty yesterday of whipping Omer Davis on the night of June 20. Their fines were fixed at \$24 each and costs. Other members of the gang are known.

## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

### THE WEEK'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Bills and Resolutions Introduced by the Lawmakers, and Action Thereon--A Summarized Account of the Work of the National Solons in the Senate and House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 15.—Two bills were introduced in the senate yesterday for the suppression of trusts, one by Reagan and one by Sherman. Both were referred to the finance committee. A bill was introduced requiring the crews of American vessels of all kinds to be three-fourths American citizens. The fisheries treaty was then resumed, and defended by Morgan, who did not conclude his speech. Three votes of pension bills were received, as well as a veto of a joint resolution providing for printing additional copies of the United States map of 1885. A secret session was held and the senate adjourned.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the bill providing for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind. The senate bill to regulate the telegraph lines was referred to the commerce committee. In committee the fortifications bill was taken up, but Townsend of Illinois objected, and the committee rose. An attempt was made to order this bill taken up, but although there was a bare quorum, the votes on the motion were all short. After a short time spent in this filibustering the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 16.—Edmunds offered a resolution in the senate yesterday for an inquiry as to whether any white people lost money by the failure of the Freedmen's bank, and how much. A resolution was passed asking the treasury for a statement of the amounts of deposits in national banks on the 1st instant, and amounts and descriptions of securities pledged for repayment of such deposits. A bill was passed for the relief of persons who have paid \$2.50 per acre for lands since reduced to \$1.25. The fisheries treaty then came up, and Morgan, Teller, Chandler, George and Vest debated it for a time. It was finally ordered that the vote thereon should be taken at noon to-day. A political debate regarding Gen. Harrison's position on the Chinese occupied most of the remainder of the session, but just before adjournment the conference report on the army appropriation was presented, and ordered printed.

The first vote in the house showed no quorum present. A committee of the whole the fortifications bill was taken up and debated all day. The point of order against the proposition to establish a gun factory at Watervliet arsenal was withdrawn, and the bill, substantially as it was first taken up, was reported to the house. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 17.—The senate began yesterday with a debate on the safety of electricity as a motor for street cars, but did not decide the matter. It came up in some District business. The vote was then taken on Morgan's resolution to postpone the fisheries treaty until December, and it was defeated by a strict party vote—24 to 27. The resolution looking to the payment of the losses of white depositors in the Freedmen's bank was debated, but no action taken. Reagan criticised Blaine's Portland speech in regard to "trusts," and Blair said Reagan's criticism was based on the extract, and he had the full speech read by the clerk. The conference report on the army appropriation bill was concurred in, and the house fortifications bill presented and referred. The fisheries treaty was then taken up by sections, but the first section was not more than begun when Frye asked that the final voting on the treaty be begun on Tuesday next. Morgan said his side would take that proposition under advisement, and the senate adjourned.

The house passed the fortifications bill. Morrill wanted Aug. 29 and 30 set apart for pension legislation, but a vote showed no quorum, and the resolution went over. The resolution for another inquiry into the public printer's office was reported adversely and tabled. The point of no quorum was made again considering the Oklahoma bill, as also against that of the deficiency bill. Weaver moved to revoke all leaves of absence, but the motion was tabled. Lyman said he would raise the point of no quorum against all legislation until days were fixed for pension legislation, and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 18.—The senate passed a resolution yesterday instructing the District committee to require the District commissioners to revoke the permits given for overhead wires for electric motors on street railways in this city. A bill was passed prohibiting the mailing of obscene or libelous matter in transparent envelopes and display coverings. The fisheries treaty was taken up, and Morgan spoke for three hours in favor of ratification. It was ordered that the final vote be taken at noon on Tuesday next. The senate then adjourned until Monday.

Filibustering tactics on the part of members who wanted general pension legislation, and others who desired to take up the general deficiency bill, prevented the house from doing any business at all. On call of the roll there was a quorum, but on a vote no quorum appeared, and the house adjourned at 3:30 p. m.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 20.—McCreary in the house Saturday asked immediate consideration of the senate bill to carry out the new Chinese treaty, with an amendment repealing former acts. The session occupied the whole day, a feature being an attack by Bynum on Gen. Harrison's Chinese record and a defense of the same by Owen, both of Indiana. Pending debate the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 21.—The senate did little business yesterday—none of any interest—except to debate the fisheries treaty. Speeches were made by Morgan and Gray in favor of ratification, and by Hoar and Evans for rejection. Morgan took the floor again at 5:30 and spoke half an hour in closing the debate, leaving him half an hour more to-day, when the vote will be taken. The senate adjourned at 6 p. m. Breckinridge of Arkansas introduced a resolution in the house to reduce the duties on cotton bagging, cottonseed oil, coal oil, alcohol and sugar. Anderson of Iowa introduced a bill to define "trusts," and punish the perpetrators thereof. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to detail army officers to colleges was defeated by the absence of a quorum, and the Chinese treaty bill was taken up, and after a good deal of political debate passed. The house then adjourned.

## An Epidemic of Drownings.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—There were many boating and bathing fatalities near here yesterday. At South Boston Joseph Hines, aged 19, while bathing, was drowned. At Taunton, Patrick Clark, aged 25, was drowned. At Fall River, Charles Brezelle, aged 16, was drowned while bathing. At Lowell, Robert Richardson was seized with cramps and was drowned. At Worcester, Francis C. Kittner, aged 8, fell from a boat in Lake Quinsigamond and perished. His mother has lost her reason in consequence of his death. At Lawrence, William J. Davers, aged 20, a hair dresser at Haverhill, tipped from a canoe and was drowned in the Merrimack.

## BASE BALL ATTRACTIONS.

Scores of League Clubs in the Contest for the Pennant.

The standing of the league nines, including Monday's games, is as follows:

League.	Won.	Lost.	Cent.
New York.....	60	31	.659
Chicago.....	52	38	.577
Detroit.....	47	41	.534
Philadelphia.....	47	41	.534
Boston.....	46	45	.505
Pittsburg.....	39	46	.458
Washington.....	36	55	.395
Indianapolis.....	32	59	.351

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Ten thousand people saw the Chicago base ball club beat the "Giants" yesterday at New York. It was a hot game throughout, and in the first inning the Chicago men made a triple play. Krock and Flint were the Chicago battery, and Keefe and Ewing were in the points for New York.

The league scores yesterday were as follows: At New York—New York 3, Chicago 4; at Boston—Boston 10, Detroit 7; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4, Indianapolis 2; at Washington—Washington 5, Pittsburg 8.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—For the first time this season have the New Yorks been shut out without a run. Chicago performed the feat in yesterday's game at New York. The fielding on both sides was almost perfect, but the New Yorks acted like a lot of school girls at the bat. No less than thirteen men were left on bases, when at any one of five times a hit would have sent in one or more runs. Pfeffer and Ward each made fine stops. Baldwin and Daly handled the ball for Chicago.

The league scores yesterday were: At New York—New York 0, Chicago 2; at Boston—Boston 4, Detroit 3—twelve innings; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 5, Indianapolis 4; at Washington—Washington 7, Pittsburg 2.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—After tying, beating and shutting out the "Giants," the Chicago club went to Boston and met the \$10,000 experts—Clarkson and Kelly—and got a bad fall. Hornung, of the Boston, was knocked insensible by a pitched ball, and taken home. Congestion of the brain is feared.

The league scores yesterday were: At Boston—Boston 8, Chicago 3; at New York—New York 8, Detroit 0; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 6; at Washington—Washington 3, Indianapolis 0.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—The League base ball games at Boston and New York were prevented yesterday by rain. The other clubs made the following scores: At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4, Pittsburg 0; at Washington—Washington 7, Indianapolis 11.

The League games Saturday are given below. In the Boston-Chicago game the "Hub" nine got nine runs in the eighth inning. At Boston—Boston 15, Chicago 5; at New York—New York 7, Detroit 6; at Washington City—Washington 5, Indianapolis 1—six innings, rain; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Pittsburg 8.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—In the National League the New York base ball club continues to pile up the victories, and the windy city coits keep right on getting beaten. Yesterday's scores were: At Washington—Washington 0, New York 2; at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 1, Boston 2; at Pittsburg—Pittsburg 12, Chicago 8; no game between Detroit and Indianapolis—rain.

## FOR GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

Workingmen and Farmers in Favor of Ignatius Donnelly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—A special to The World from Minneapolis, Minn., says: The workingmen and farmers hold a state conference at St. Paul on Aug. 28, and the probabilities are that Ignatius Donnelly will



IGNATIUS DONNELLY.

be their nominee for governor. A good many of the workingmen have made up their minds that they want to vote for Donnelly. Many of the alliances have already decided that Ignatius Donnelly would suit them as a gubernatorial candidate. Robert Eckford, secretary of Alliance 361, has been making a canvass of the alliances to find out their choice for governor. A dozen or more replies from as many counties are highly favorable to Mr. Donnelly's nomination. It is expected that at least 200 delegates will be present at the convention on the 28th. Sixty of these will come from the twin cities, and will not be farmers, but the idea of those at the head of this movement is for the farmers and workingmen to work together. Immediately on reaching this country Mr. Donnelly will communicate with the headquarters of the party in Minneapolis.

## DEADLY AND DESTRUCTIVE BOLTS.

A Furious Electric Storm Leaves Death and Ruin in Its Path.

MONTREAL, Aug. 18.—A thunder storm that passed over Ontario and the whole of Quebec Thursday night and early yesterday morning destroyed hundreds of houses and barns. Horses and cattle by the hundred have been killed and many people are lost.

At a small village called St. Louis de Gonzague, Capt. Louis Sauve, his wife and son were instantly killed. A laborer, name unknown, on the Sauve farm, was also killed by a bolt that struck the barn half an hour after the house was struck. At St. Ignace George S. Lorimer was killed by a tree, which had been struck by lightning, falling upon him. In St. Hyacinthe the son of the proprietor of a small hotel was killed while closing the window of his room. A report comes from Chaudiere that two lumbermen were swept over the falls while they were crossing the river. Lightning struck their canoe, and they were swept to death in the raging river. The hotel at Smith's Falls was set on fire, and it is reported that the wife of the proprietor died from fright.

From all over Quebec come reports of houses set on fire, and whole families left destitute, and at a small place called L'Orignal, the Parish church was struck by lightning. The place was full of people at the time—10 p. m.—praying for protection from the storm. A panic ensued, and many people were seriously injured by being trampled upon. It is estimated that the damage done by the storm in this province alone will reach over \$1,500,000.

Later reports have just come in from Valley Field, Beaufort county, stating that five men were killed by lightning in that vicinity.

A Virginia man was shot dead by his neighbor because he refused to pay a bill of \$4.

## A PERFECT COMBINATION

Of harmless vegetable remedies that will restore the whole system to healthy action, is absolutely needed to cure any disease "for the disease that affects one organ weakens all." Paine's Celery Compound is THIS PERFECT COMBINATION. Read the proofs!

"I have suffered terribly from nervousness and kidney trouble. I bought two bottles of Paine's Celery compound, and oh, how it did help me! I have so much faith in your medicine, for I know what it did for me."  
Ontario Centre, N. Y. Mrs. J. J. Watson.

## PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

"For five years I suffered with malaria and nervousness. I tried Paine's Celery compound, and I can truthfully say that five bottles completely cured me. I cheerfully recommend it, for I know it to be a good medicine."  
CHAS. L. STEARNS, Letter Carrier, Station B, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidney Trouble, Female Complaints, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood.

For the Nervous, The Debilitated, The Aged.

Makes Washing easy and pleasant. SAVES Money, Labor, Time. Ask your Grocer for SANTA CLAUS SOAP and INSIST on testing it for yourself. All grocers should keep it.

Every family should use it. It is HANDY and sells for FIVE CENTS A CAKE. Made only by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

Use it. It washes all my clothes with me. Auntie don't use anything but SANTA CLAUS SOAP. Pansy Blossom. We all like SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

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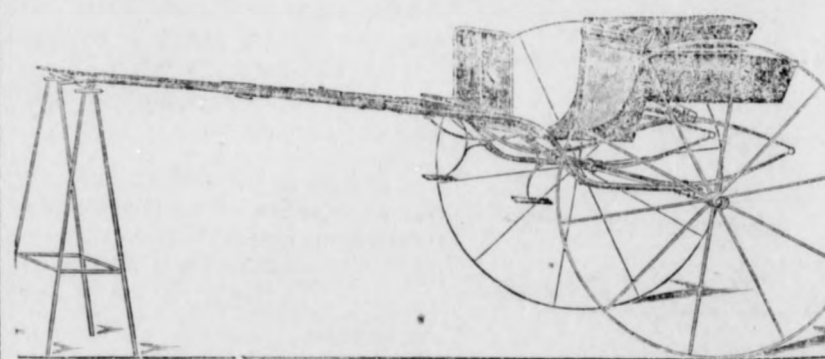
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# THE GREENCASTLE TIMES.

VOL. 7, NO. 39.

GREENCASTLE INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1888.

\$1.25 PER YEAR

## Important Evidence!

INTRODUCED BY THE GENERAL PUBLIC.

### TESTIMONY OF THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. L. E. Steele, of Yreka, Siskiyou county, California, writing under date of February 3, 1887, says: "I sent to Chicago for Dr. R. C. Flower's Brain and Nerve Pills; have taken only a portion of a bottle, and feel like a new person already. They have worked like magic on my system. I was unable to do anything when I first commenced taking them; now I can work all day long."

Mrs. M. P. Outt, No. 177 Shonnard street, Syracuse, New York, in writing for New York City, says: "I called on a friend this morning who wants your medicines. She said, 'Mrs. Outt, I want some of the medicine you have taken; I think it has almost raised me from death, and it certainly will help me.' She was so surprised to see me walk into her house, it is longer distance than I have walked for more than a year. No one but the good Father in Heaven knows how I have suffered for two years, and how thankful I am for the benefit I have received from your remedies. I feel that when I first began to take them, I took the first step toward a cure. I cannot express myself any better than to say it was like letting the sun shine on a plant that was dying for its genial rays."

Every bottle of Dr. R. C. Flower's Brain and Nerve Pills contains one hundred pills. Price \$1.00. For sale by all druggists.

R. C. FLOWER MEDICAL CO.,  
BOSTON, MASS.

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## THE S. S. S.

### TESTIMONY OF A DRUGGIST.

The Swift Specific Company—

GENTLEMEN: We are gratified to report that Aaron Blaydes, living near this place, and who has been suffering with a severe case of blood poisoning, is now well. He was cured by Swift's Specific. He was blind, and his body was covered with eating sores. His sufferings were intense, and he seemed on the verge of the Stygian River, and had made every preparation to go to that horne from whence no traveler returns. We furnished him with a supply of Swift's Specific, and he is now well and happy. T. CAVEN & Co., Druggists, Atlanta, Texas, September 10th, 1885.

### ULCERATED LEG.

About August 1st, 1885, an eruption appeared on my arms and legs, which pained me very much and soon became very general. Under treatment of a physician the sores disappeared except on my left leg. There it seemed to concentrate, and the third of the limb from the knee to the ankle soon became a running sore that discharged bloody matter continually. I was treated by many physicians at various times, but obtained no permanent relief. On the advice of a physician at this place, I finally commenced using Swift's Specific. I am glad to say that after using three large bottles the sores have all healed except one, and that is where the stirrup leather rubs when I am riding, and will soon be gone. G. N. FURZELL, Farmersville, Texas, September 14, 1885.

The first S. S. S. or Swift's Specific ever brought to Atlanta, Tex., was bought by T. Caven & Co., druggists. Aaron Blaydes had been in bad health for a long time. He could get no relief. He was almost blind. Mr. Caven induced him to take a bottle of S. S. S. The first bottle brought him out on the streets, and the second made a complete cure, and Aaron is living and well, and can be interviewed at any time with reference to the facts. He is a colored man living here in Atlanta, Tex. S. S. S. is now sold by all the druggists in this country.—Journal, Atlanta, Texas.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free  
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,  
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GREENCASTLE, IND.,  
John Wolrich, Prop'r.

### SUMMER IN EUROPE.

Charlecote and Warwick Castle.—Notes of Travel in Old England.

Words fail to describe the pleasure we had in traveling from Stratford to Kenilworth via Charlecote and Warwick.

We started in an open barge, the weather foggy, with indications of rain. These indications were verified as the barge proceeded, for a cloud seemed to accompany us like the "cloud by day," and occasionally like unto a "pillar of fire by night," when the flashes of lightning illumined the road. The aged hostler (or "ostler" as he pronounced it) ruddy from exposure to the weather and good English ale, who had us in charge, was a genial old fellow, and many a hearty laugh did he provoke during the journey. His slaughter of the Queen's English by adding the H where it did not belong, and cutting it off where it was needed was very ludicrous. Leaving Stratford by the Avon bridge, and obtaining a view of the church as we passed over, we drove on to Charlecote by fields rich with waving grain interspersed with the brilliant and almost omnipresent poppy.

At Charlecote we came to the magnificent park of three hundred acres, and the historic mansion of H. Spencer Lucy, Esq. The forest, which was so well trimmed as to be easily penetrated by visual orbs, seemed alive with deer. I never expect to witness a more lively panorama than this one of skipping and bleating innocents.

This is one of the finest representations of old English castle grounds. Here the nimble deer have held undisputed sway for centuries, and what is more wonderful, the grounds still belong to the descendants of the same family that held possession centuries back. Adjacent to this park is the one at Fulbrook, now "disparked," as they say, and which was once the scene of Shakespeare's exploits and depreations. The "ostler" stopped his horses and exhibited the "tumble down" bars where Shakespeare was caught by his pursuers as he fell over the fence. In the hall of the Lucy mansion, Shakespeare was brought before the Justice and fined for poaching. As a result of this chastisement we have his satirization of Lucy as "Justice Shallow." In the mansion are shown a sofa, cabinet, and nine chairs inlaid with ivory, which were presented to the Earl of Leicester by Queen Elizabeth.

Rumbling and splashing over the well kept roads, meeting occasionally an English country gentleman with coach and footman with buff top boots, we entered the old town of Warwick, and passing the hospital erected by the Earl of Leicester, we came to the walls of Warwick Castle, founded about 915 by Ethelfleda, daughter of Alfred the Great. After the incursions of the Danes, who nearly demolished the castle, it was quickly repaired. I have not time to carry out the history of its development, through siege and repair and change of ownership.

Passing through the Porter's lodge, we enter a broad road cut through solid rock, branches of foliage forming a complete canopy over our heads, we come to an open space and the towers of the castle break in upon our view. Proceeding through the double gateway with its threatening portcullis we climbed one of the towers, which had walls ten feet thick. The view as we leaned over the parapets was grand and in some degree fearful.

As we crossed the court of green turf we noticed the abject condition of the peacocks, humbly walking, not strutting, in the rain, their feathers dampened and their braggart conceit sadly humiliated—true emblems of the masculine dependence on environment. We entered the main building and thence to the Great Hall. Such a sight of armour in fine state of preservation; knights in full dress of armour (without the knights); full set of armour for the "cheval," with spurs for breast and head; the immense "Porridge Pot" of the warrior Guy Warwick; horse trappings used by Queen Elizabeth during her ride from Warwick to Kenilworth; tilting poles; a large fireplace, near which was a large pile of wood in cubic form, as we were told was the custom in "ye olden tyme; Cromwell's battered helmet, well patched and mended, showing that he must have at times been in the thickest of the fight; John of Gaunt's chair and many other relics.

In this room we could look out upon the Avon, which runs close by and through the grounds, with a slight fall at this point. In this castle, above all others, should I love to remain and dream of past magnificence and royal splendor. We followed the guide (no time permitted for dreaming you see) through the Red, Cedar, Green and State bed rooms, filled with rare old paintings, tables inlaid with pearl and jewels,

costly mirrors, dress goods, embroideries and tapestries. I must not neglect to add as we looked out of the window we saw a clump of cedars of Lebanon, (one being seven hundred years old,) brought by the Crusaders.

We passed from there to the "Armor Passage." This was also full of armor of all kinds and dimensions, from the dainty spur to the immense spear, battle ax and shield.

I was greatly disappointed in not being able to visit the private apartments, where we could have seen the portraits of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth and Amy Robsart. I hope that another visit will prove more fortunate.

Leaving the castle we entered the park and were shown an ancient vase, exhumed near Rome. The vase is said to be 2,000 years old. We tried to believe it and passed on to Kenilworth, where at one period of English history there was held such a feast as has never been equaled in England since. J. H. HOWE.

August, 1888.

**Inconsistency of Free Trade Advocates.**  
The free trade advocates have several strings to their eolian harp, each set to a different tune, according to the presumed necessities of the situation. The veteran ear will be tickled with his favorite strain, and the music timed to his cadence step, always provided that his toes point toward the free trade camp.

The farmer is told that he, of all men, should stand for free trade; that was so well trimmed as to be easily penetrated by visual orbs, seemed alive with deer. I never expect to witness a more lively panorama than this one of skipping and bleating innocents. The mechanic is treated to the song of cheaper food and raiment when free trade comes. The laborer, after a few solemn strains over the hardness of his lot, is incited with martial notes to tumble down the wall of protection to home industries and upon the blessings which free trade has in store for its advocates.

But the manufacturer is likely to detect some discord in songs which promise higher wages for labor and lower prices for products. Another string is touched, and there comes to him the grand promise of the world's markets. He is told that goods which Americans are unable to buy will find ready purchasers beyond the seas, and that on the pinions of free trade increased wealth will be borne back to him, if he will but join in the worship of the image that the Cobden Club has set up.

Who so blind as not to see inconsistency in all this?

The farmer's profit is now diminished by expense of transportation to centres of consumption, and many are barred the production of certain profitable crops by remoteness from markets. His obvious interest is to have markets nearer to the farm, and when possible sell in his own county rather than in Europe. He should remember that every man kept at work and earning wages in some other occupation than farming, lessens competition in growing farm products, while increasing demand and prices for the same.

The mechanic's interest lies in having every dollar of wealth produced in this country kept at home and spent in building better houses, more machinery, finer furniture—in short, adding to the facilities of production and the ability of our people to purchase the products of mechanical industry. Let him reflect upon the disadvantage at which he would be placed if compelled to depend for wages upon some calling in which he is not skilled. In his own trade he is an expert, at any other work he would be a novice.

The laborer, dependent upon others for his means of support, is the first to feel the pinch of dull times. When building factories, making railroads, improving streets, etc., ceases, he is the first thrown out of work, and the least able of all to endure enforced idleness. As his department of labor is one requiring strength rather than skill, it is the most of all exposed to competition.

And the manufacturer, how is he to get the promised hold upon the markets of the world? These are already occupied by the manufacturer of other nations; otherwise they would not be so persistent to get into the markets of this country. How are they to be displaced? Obviously in but one of two ways: The American manufacturer to secure markets

now monopolized by Europeans must either supply better goods at the prices now paid, or he must supply equally good articles for less money. If he makes the sacrifice, the cheapening process must fall either upon the material used or the labor put upon the finished product.

In face of the fact that \$250,000,000 were last year paid to foreigners for products which could as well have been manufactured in this country, the folly of free foreign trade must be apparent to all except those who will not see.

**The Pay-Roll of the United States and Other Nations.**

In a letter of more than usual ability Mr. W. L. Strong, of New York, discusses the pay roll of this and other nations, advancing some novel and startling views. Mr. Strong gives as the amount paid directly (by which he means paid to the employees engaged in the last process before entering into destructive consumption) to produce all kinds of manufactured articles in this country, \$1,400,000,000. He then says:

Now, to produce the same amount of merchandise in Germany they would only pay out \$616,000,000, and in England they would pay \$784,000,000. These stubborn facts show the following result: We pay in this country \$784,000,000 more to our wage earners to produce a given product than would be paid out in Germany to produce the same amount of goods, and \$616,000,000 more than in free trade England for the same amount of product.

The entire revenue collected by us on all importations during the year ending June 30, 1887, amounted to \$217,286,893. If the wage earners paid of this amount (which, of course, they do not) they would have a balance of \$398,713,893 to their credit on the English pay roll and \$566,713,167 to their credit on the German pay roll.

Who can look at this plain statement of facts and advocate the adoption of the Mills bill, now before Congress? The main argument the friends of this bill make use of is, "We must reduce the surplus," and the only way to do that, they say, is to reduce the tariff; when past experience has shown that only a very slight reduction on one article alone increased the revenue from that source just five times. And the practical operation of the Mills bill would be, had it become a law on the 1st of July last, to increase our revenue just about 100 per cent. between that date and January 1, 1889, and paralyze for the near future the largest part of our industries in this country.

The great textile manufacturing interest in this country today is suffering just from the fact that the impression all through England and on the Continent is that we have a free trade President, and there is scarcely a mill of any prominence in all Europe that has not sent a sales man over here to take orders for their products, with the belief that the revenue would not be collected; and hundreds of styles and kinds of fabrics have been sent to this country during 1887 that were never before sent here. Most of our fabrics are sent out here at a less cost than they can be made for over there, lessening the duties to be paid on their goods quite one half what they would pay if the real cost at the place they were made were given.

The estimate today of the number of foreign salesmen in this country soliciting orders for merchandise is about one hundred to every one there was in 1881. Is it not time that the honest wage earners and the business men of this country wake up and look at these astonishing facts, and use their influence to put in nomination for the Presidency a business man, a friend of the laboring man, one who has been tried and has never proved recreant to them or their interest?

Col. Matson will conclude in November that his idea of being the Democratic gubernatorial candidate was a hallucination. Right here in Clinton county his bouncing of comrades for rich civilian's sons will lose him scores of votes. His pension record is very ratty, and his entire soldier profession is the most hollow of the many political shams the Democracy is baiting the political hooks with. Col. Matson will return to the ranks of his county barristery, when the idea of November roll around, possibly not so benign in smiles but more elongated in experience—Frankfort Banner.

### DONE BY THE TARIFF.

DeWitt C. Bridges Renounces the Democratic Party.—He is Firm in Belief of Protection and Will Support the Chicago Platform and Harrison and Morton.—About Foreign Immigration.

Daily Sentinel, Garden City, Kansas.

For some time past it has been a foregone conclusion that Mr. DeWitt C. Bridges would be the standard bearer of the Democratic party in the legislative fight in Finney county this fall, and would undoubtedly have been the strongest man the party could have nominated had he been willing. Mr. Bridges is a man of education, has traveled the world over and is a close observer of people and things, thanks to an abundance of this world's goods, which gives him every opportunity to see and study for himself. In Garden City and Southwest Kansas, where he is well known, he has the reputation of being one of the best and shrewdest business men. Politically he has always been a staunch Democrat, having received his political training in Indiana under the teaching of such men as the late Vice President Hendricks and ex-Senator McDonald. When out here last fall Senator Voorhees spoke of him as coming from one of the oldest and best Democratic families in the old Hoosier State.

Meeting Mr. Bridges on the street yesterday afternoon the *Sentinel* asked him:

"How are you getting along with your legislative canvass, Mr. Bridges?"

"I have been doing nothing with it. It is true that I have been frequently talked to on the subject, and urged to make the race. Under existing circumstances it will be impossible for me to do it. While I have been a life-long Democrat, and true to Democratic principles, still there is an issue in this campaign which cannot be ignored, and on account of which I cannot act with the Democratic party. Not wishing to act in bad faith I could not accept the nomination if tendered me."

Knowing that Mr. Bridges has recently been making a study of the tariff question the reporter said to him: "I understand that you are an avowed protectionist. If so, have you any objections to my giving your views on the situation?"

"No objection whatever," said he.

"In the first place I would say, that as the tariff question is the acknowledged issue of the campaign of 1888, it is no difficult matter for me to declare my position. Since having had an opportunity to observe the deplorable and often almost destitute condition of the common laborers and artisans of Europe and the Orient, consequent upon the measure compensation for labor performed, I have entertained very pronounced views upon the subject of tariff as relating to our country."

"I do not only favor a tariff for revenue only, but as a system of protection as well. Feeling assured as I do that the future material prosperity and welfare of our nation depend very largely upon a judicious system of protection of our industries both north, south, east and west, I can not consistently and conscientiously support the nominee of any party the policy of which is evidently drifting in the direction of free trade. I deem it unwise and impolitic for our government to favor a policy which will eventually open wide and free the flood gates of foreign production, thereby inevitably subjecting the laborer and artisans of our country to a competition with the pauper labor of the old world."

"Never shall I favor a policy of free trade in this country until I shall be willing to see the wages of our working men and women cut down to the almost starvation wages of Europe and Asia. And again: Neither is it right, nor can we afford, as a nation, to continue to subject them to a labor competition at home with a race of people who can subsist on a diet of 'rats and rice.' I would say, bar the door against this class, as also against the convict and pauper labor of the east. While a very large per cent. of the emigrants to this country are a desirable addition to our rapidly increasing population, still we have suffered the United States to be made a kind of dumping ground for the refuse of old England and other European countries quite too long already, and the necessary steps should be taken to prevent the continuation of the notorious imposition."

"Our nation's industries, labor and flag must be protected, in fact, by a policy which is the fullest significance of the term, and as the principles set forth in the platform recently adopted at the National Republican convention are most nearly in accord with my views of any of the numerous platforms extant this campaign, I expect to support its representatives, Harrison and Morton, next November."

### Why the Internal Revenue Taxes Should be Repealed.

They were war taxes, and the war has been over almost twenty-five years.

They just equal the surplus in the treasury; a fact which proves that government does not need them.

They disturb the finances of the country by locking up a vast sum of money that ought to be in circulation.

They pervert the legislative conscience by presenting an immense revenue as a reason for the continuance of a tax on the poor of the country.

The taxes are oppressive to those industries that use a large amount of alcohol in their processes, compelling them to pay a treble or quadruple price for raw material.

They aid and abet a tremendous monopoly.

They support an army of officials at an expense of \$4,000,000 annually.

They protect a business that does more than all others combined to ruin manhood and good citizenship.

The brewers and distillers do not wish them removed. The inference is plain that the taxes help their business. What benefits them it is impossible for temperance people to approve. CHARLES HEBER CLARKE.

Nast has signed with the enemy. He will draw his dead level meanest for the New York Graphic.

### A Question for New Voters.

Any young man, before he enrolls himself under the Democratic banner should consider seriously this question: "If I join the Democratic party how long can I stay with it?" We will assume that, like many young men fresh from their studies, he is inclined to free trade ideas. We will suppose that he votes the Democratic ticket in November, and considers himself a member of that party. A few weeks later the Legislature of his State—for this may be true in any State—meets, and a High-license bill or some other strict temperance measure is introduced. He sees his new-found party rally solidly to oppose it under the dictation of the liquor dealers. He is vexed and ashamed. He is intelligent, well educated and sincere. His conscience compels him to oppose the party he has just joined, and to denounce its action.

Later on, a bill for the purification and better protection of the ballot is introduced. Here again he sees his party solidly contending against a measure which probably every conscientious voter in both parties wants to see passed. Again he is vexed and ashamed. It seems to him that the party leaders are actuated by the lowest motives, pandering to the worst classes of society, and are besides blind to the signs of the times. Again he opposes the party in which he has just enlisted.

Now, does a man show good common sense when he joins a party he expects to spend most of his time opposing? On most of the great questions of the day—temperance being one of the chief of them—the Democratic party is as hopelessly wrong as it was on the slavery question, and in can no more change its position than it could with regard to slavery. Even many who do not agree with Republicans in believing that the free trade tendency of the party is its most dangerous characteristic, are compelled to admit that upon moral issues it is utterly wrong headed. Then why have anything to do with it? To jump on a train for the sake of jumping off again is a very slow way of reaching one's destination.

Many persons of this class seem to think that some mysterious virtue resides in Mr. Cleveland, which secures the country against the perils of complete Democratic ascendancy. The record of his Administration shows that this confidence is one of those delusions which are not uncommon in politics. Many voters who supported him four years ago have found it out. But in any event the new voter should remember that the power behind the President is that of the Democratic party with its character unchanged. Mr. Cleveland cannot possibly remain in power more than four years longer; and when he is gone, the party must fall back on the old set of leaders whom the American people distrust.

The notion that this hoary headed old sinner, the Democratic party, has at last been converted, and will now do works fit for repentance, is no new thing. When the Democrats of the south agreed to support Mr. Greeley on a platform of universal amnesty and reconciliation, many of us were glad to believe them sincere, and joyfully hailed the dawn of a better day. Yet the shocking atrocities by which the negro vote in the south has been suppressed were committed many years afterward, while the most shameless frauds known in the history of republican institutions continue to this day, and are relied upon to re-elect Mr. Cleveland. When Mr. Tilden was nominated there was a class, especially among the young voters, who believed that the Democratic party was about to become a great instrument of administrative reform. It was only a few months before they were overwhelmed with confusion and shame by the disclosure of the cipher dispatches—the vilest political conspiracy in our history. Those who indulge in similar dreams about the Democratic party of today have a like rude awakening before them. It draws to itself, by a natural attraction, the worst elements, and can no more change its character than a leopard can change its spots.—*New York Tribune*.

The honest confession of Henry Watterson in the Forum is good for his soul if not for his party:

"I should be entitled to no respect or credit if I pretended that there is either a fair vote or count of the vast overflow of black voters in States where there is a negro majority, or that, in the nature of things at present, there can be. There was not when the ballot box was guarded by federal bayonets. There is not now."

It is difficult to tell which is the longer—the bill of a summer resort mosquito or that handed to you by the summer resort landlord.

The leading fortune teller of Paris, Mme. Moreau, left a fortune of 600,000 francs.

# Lawn Tennis & Tourist Hats.

IN MANY SHAPES AND SHADES.

We have an elegant line of the above goods, and everyone contemplating a trip or wanting to play Lawn Tennis, should see them. These Hats are very popular for street wear.

## BARGAINS

In all kinds of Millinery.

Mrs. R. M. Strattan,

Two Doors North of Post Office. Greencastle, Ind.

## THE TIMES.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. A. SMITH.

Stevenson's Block, 2nd Floor, East Side.

GREENCASTLE, THURSDAY, AUG. 23, '88.

"American wages for American workingmen; American Markets for the American People, and Protection for American Homes."

## One Hundred Dollars!

We believe there are in Putnam county four hundred voters, able to read and write, who are in absolute need of a safe and reliable local newspaper to serve them as an educational and political guide. We believe that the GREENCASTLE TIMES should be placed in the hands of each and every one of them, feeling confident it will do them good. That this may be done the publisher hereby agrees to secure the necessary names and mail, post paid, to each and every one of them, the paper from now until after the November election—three months—at the rate of 25c each! We further agree to head the list ourselves with a subscription of \$10. Can we secure the other ninety? Subscriptions for any amount will be acknowledged and the names of donors put in print. Let us hear from the people.

As the price fixed will little more than remunerate us for the white paper and ink necessary to fulfill the contract, this will hardly be considered a subscription for our own benefit. Address THE TIMES, Greencastle, Ind.

TURN the rascals out!

LET us have a change!

LET the books be opened!

It is another soldiers' ticket.

It is a fighting ticket from President to Coroner.

ORGANIZE Harrison clubs till not a man is left to work on.

THE woods are getting fuller and fuller of Republicans every day.

MATSON voted for the Mills bill. Cooper would have done so. Vote them both out.

THE constant wonder is where do all the fighting Republicans come from this year?

Is there was any doubt anywhere as to Putnam Republicans being very much awake, it was dispelled last Saturday.

PROBABLY the Democrats are right about the Chinese all being for Harrison. The poor devils like to go with the crowd.

"We of the Democratic party are in favor of a tariff for revenue. Our Republican friends are for a tariff for protection.—Geo. W. Cooper.

ARKANSAS votes on September 3, Vermont September 4, Maine September 10, and Georgia October 3. The Nation votes on November 6.

THE appropriations for government expenses for the current year are \$64,054,730.81 larger than last year. This is Democratic economy

and "Jeffersonian simplicity" with a vengeance. Is there a single voter in Putnam county who now believes that the Democratic party meant to keep a single one of its promises of reform made in 1884?

AFTER two or three weeks the editor of the Star-Press has found some one kind enough to come to his aid and write for him a tariff article in answer to a paragraph in the Times. This kind friend says among other things that "It is a fact beyond dispute that the product of the farms of the United States are sold in the open markets of the world." It is a fact beyond dispute that that part of the product of these farms sold in the open markets of the world is something less than ten per cent. The other ninety odd per cent. is sold in that admirable home market stimulated by the various home industries other than farming. The fine export cattle mentioned as an illustration make up a very small part of that small ten per cent. just as the score or two of men in Putnam county who deal in export stock make up a small part of our local farmers. It is not about this small per cent. of their business that the American people are anxious, but the other ninety. The market for that is regulated by home demand, and is protected by the tariff that is now assailed, and it is the evident purpose of the American people to see that no such calamity shall come to it as is proposed by Democratic legislation.

Your average Democratic economist seems to be filled with the idea that our protective tariff is a Chinese wall through which the American people are vainly endeavoring to break out, while in fact it is a barrier maintained for years by faithful Republican guardians of the public trust to keep the hungry hordes of foreign commerce from breaking in. He seems also to be impressed with the idea that the foreign market—or as our neighbor's friend calls it "the open markets of the world"—is a boundless and illimitable field, whereas it is precarious, uncertain and small. There is but one grand division of the globe that does not raise a surplus of grain and that is Western Europe. Eastern Europe has a surplus, India has a surplus, Russia, Canada and Australia have a surplus, and as our neighbor's friend has said all of them are competitors with the American farmer in the markets of Western Europe. How long does the American farmer care to compete in these markets with the serf labor of Russia and the labor of India that is paid three to ten cents per day? Is't the lesson obvious? Let our farmers work the biggest end of their business, produce for home consumption, and foster those home manufacturing interests that create the demand. The legislation partially passed by a Democratic Congress, sanctioned by a Democratic President and endorsed by the Democratic national convention at St. Louis would break down those interests and turn millions of factory hands to agricultural pursuits to help our already embarrassed farmer in competing in "the open markets of the world."

In this same Times article there is a lot of rot about protection enabling manufacturers to pay workmen high prices for labor, when it is known that the protected industries, as a rule, pay lower wages than the unprotected industries.—Star-Press. This is a piece of perverted and oft repeated stupidity that has been

many times refuted. It may be safely set down that nothing that needs protection in America has been neglected. The Republican party had been running the machinery during the quarter century of most marvelous prosperity and increase prior to the advent of Cleveland and hard times, and the Republican party is for protection. There are few if any lines of wholly unprotected industries. Those that are miscalled such are protected by Nature and need no attention from law makers. They are such industries as can not be interfered with by importations from abroad.

## THE SURPLUS GONE!

In 1884 and for years prior the people were warned time and again not to entrust the management of the nation's finances to the Democratic party. With the record of bankruptcy and incompetency during Buchanan's administration yet fresh in history faithful guardians of the public trust knew that the "enormous" surplus, about which we have heard so much, would not long worry a Democratic management. And now, in less than four years, their predictions have been all but verified.

The Treasury statement of estimated receipts and expenditures for the current year has just been made up, and the expenditures provided for came very near wiping out the entire income, the surplus being reduced to something like \$17,000,000. The total appropriations are \$428,269,520.55, an excess over last year's appropriations of over \$64,000,000! The total estimated revenues for 1889 are \$440,563,734.32.

All the Democratic party wants is a little more string and in four years more the "condition that confronts us" will be a condition of an altogether different sort.

EVERY recurring day adds proof indubitable that the Republican position on the tariff is right. The estimated expense of the Government for the current year comes within seventeen million dollars of eating up the revenue. The total amount collected from imports will be about 220 millions, while the total appropriations are 428 millions. The income from other sources makes up the difference and a little to spare. A healthy balance in the treasury will hurt nobody—and if the Democracy continues in power it will be needed, every cent.

If after March next any reduction is necessary, the Republicans will take part the internal war taxes off, and all will go swimmingly and Americans will continue to get American wages. It is all a mistake about the people being "burdened to death" by the tariff. They are getting more for their products and paying less for what they buy than ever before in our history. They are not dissatisfied with the tariff machinery. It is the senseless Democratic agitation about that tariff machinery that causes lack of confidence in business circles and dissatisfies the people. The country is all right, but it is the blundering management it has been under for the past four years that makes the trouble. Let us have a change!

How much money have the people of Putnam county made since the inauguration of Cleveland nearly four years ago? How many of them are not poorer than they were when they voted for Cleveland and "a change"? How many of them ever knew hard times without an apparent cause during the twenty years of prosperity prior thereto? How many of them are unwilling to admit that confidence in business circles makes prosperity, and that it is a lack of confidence, caused by the present free trade warfare upon the American system, that is responsible for the present long continued depression? How many of them are tired of this sort of thing? And how many of them will vote to restore confidence by putting the system again in the hands of its friends? This is a business matter, and nothing else can be made out of it.

In Georgia 25,000 votes elect ten members of Congress. In Dakota 193,000 votes elect no Congressmen at all. Dakota is Republican. Georgia is Democratic. This is a Democratic administration.

In Randolph county, Indiana, 6,500 voters have a voice in the election of one Representative and one Senator to the Legislature. In Brown county, Indiana, 2,200 voters have a voice in the election of one Representative and two Senators. Randolph county is Republican. Brown county is Democratic. This is the Democratic idea of fair and equitable apportionment.

DeWitt C. BRIDGES has formally renounced Democracy, giving up a race for the Legislature on that ticket in Finney county, Kansas, in order that he may support Harrison and Morton. His reasons are the free trade tendency of the Democratic party, and they are given in full elsewhere in this paper. Mr. Bridges is a man of affairs and of broad intellect, and knows whereof he speaks. He was formerly President of the Central National Bank of this city, and is well known throughout the county.

MR. CHARLES KNIGHT, of Brazil, one of Clay county's leading attorneys and for years a Democratic leader, has renounced Democracy. He says: "I am opposed to Cleveland. Not only am I opposed to him for violating various pledges, but because of his advocacy of a policy at war with the very genius of American labor and industry. Cleveland is for England; I am for America, and I think that the Republican party is likewise."

It is estimated that there are nine men who make up their minds and say nothing about it where one announces his determination. If those who have openly deserted the Democratic party this year are but one-tenth of their force, that party may as well shut up shop in the North and turn their attention to maintaining a Solid South.

MR. BLAINE said in his New York speech: "The wages of the American laborer cannot be reduced except with the consent and with the vote of the American laborer himself." We do not believe the American laborer will consent to vote against his own interests, and his interests do not lie in the line of a reduction of wages.

In the race for Representative in Putnam county it is now a question between a one legged soldier who believes in protecting America and America's flag, and a big but callow youth who believes in the infallibility of Grover Cleveland and the efficacy of boodle. It is an easy choice.

The prospects now are that every northern Congressman who voted for the Mills bill will be buried out of sight in November. Geo. W. Cooper would have voted for it had he been in Congress. Let him be buried with the rest.

QUITE a number of soldiers who heretofore have voted the Democratic ticket cast their lot with the boys of the Harrison and Morton Veterans' Regiment at its meeting Saturday. They are still for the American flag.

THE burden of every Democrat now days is to prove that his party is not in favor of free trade. We fail to discover much of the aggressiveness promised us in that sort of a campaign.

THE old Democratic court house in Greencastle never held so many enthusiastic Republicans as on Saturday last. Their shouts shook the old hulk to its foundation stones—an omen of its early downfall.

JOE SELLERS believed in protecting his country's flag when it was in danger. Such a man can be trusted to protect the people's interests in the Legislature.

THERE will be a soldier's demonstration in Greencastle on Sept. 1st, that will show where the boys stand. Come and see it.

## BROAD CLOTHS

are well named. The cloth is broad or wide, the range of colors is broad or many.

We are prepared to furnish them now but upon narrow margins of profit.

Fine wool Henriettas are equally stylish for handsome dresses. The new shades are beautiful. We have them ready for your inspection.

Butterick's Fashions are in for fall. Come and get the latest sheets free.

ALLEN BROTHERS,

Dry Goods and Carpets.

# Straw Hats!

Going at 50 cents on the dollar. Men's working shirts at 25 cents.

Men's Jeans pants at 50 cents. Men's moleskin pants at \$1.00 and

\$1.25. Extra fine all wool pants at \$2.00 and \$2.50. Fine unlaun-

dried shirts at 35 cents each. Large line of gold headed silk

umbrellas at \$1.50, \$1.75, and \$2.00. If you want a campaign

hat, cap, shirt, handkerchief, badges, &c., we have them at lowest

prices. Clothing at manufacturers prices. We guarantee 25 cts.

to \$1.00 saved on every hat bought at

# The When,

J. R. LOTSHAR, Manager.

GREENCASTLE, IND.

## Fine Drinks,

We have secured the agency for

Chase & Sanborn's Roasted Coffees.

Rio, Golden Rio, Combination-Java-Mariacuba, Choice Rio and Standard Java.

These are extra fine goods, and are sold at same prices as inferior coffees. Try them and you will use no others.

DARNALL BROS. & CO.

B. F. HAYS & CO.

## MERCHANT TAILORS,

HATS, CAPS and TRUNKS

## LAUNDRY AGENTS.

Ladies and Gents collars and cuffs a specialty. Goods received Wednesday and returned Saturday.

## VALUABLE -- INFORMATION

The New Furniture Store on the North side of the public square is full of bargains in Parlor Goods, Bed Room Sets, Side-boards, Dressers, Bureaus, Rockers, and Chairs. Don't fail to see my goods before buying. Upholstering and Picture-framing a Specialty.

JAMES M. HURLEY, PROP'R

## Vandalla Excursions.

To Terre Hante, August 27 to 31. One fare for the round trip. Account Fair and races. To Marshall, August 21 to 23, account Wilder Brigade reunion. One and one third fare. To Evansville August 19 to 24, account Turnfest and K. of P. Harvest excursions to Kansas, Nebraska, Indian Terr., Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana. One fare for the round trip, good for 30 days. Week end tickets one fare for the round trip.

## Prices Reduced

On all spring and summer boots and shoes at the New York Shoe Store. Every pair in the house fresh and new. Reduction in men's and boy's shoes. Reduction in Ladies' Shoes. Reduction in misses' and children's shoes. Prices lower than ever. The only place in the city for genuine bargains. Come and see for yourself. New York Shoe Store, West Side next to Allen Bros. if

The campaign Times 25 cents.

# THREE FIVES And No String!

A FULL LINE OF  
**Hammocks and Croquet Sets**  
**School Books**  
BASE BALL SUPPLIES, Etc., at  
**S. Hopwood.**

MOON  
**LOANED!**

In any sum, for any time.  
Must see the borrower in  
person. No delay. Money  
furnished at once at  
the very lowest rates.

**Geo. E. Blake,**  
Greencastle, Ind.

## RAILROAD TIMETABLE.

**VANDALIA**—East 8:34 a. m., 1:53 p. m., 3:30 p. m., 2:37 a. m., 3:06 a. m., West 8:57 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 5:23 p. m., 9:03 p. m., 12:17 p. m.  
**I. & St. L.**—East 2:00 a. m., 8:45 a. m., 2:34 p. m., 8:01 p. m., West 12:00 K night 8:45 a. m., 12:58 p. m., 7:00 p. m.  
**L. N. A. & C.**—North 12:30 p. m., 9:51 p. m., 12:58 a. m., South 2:43 p. m., 2:37 a. m., 8:19 a. m., Local freight 10:03 a. m., Local freight 3:35 p. m.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Events of the Week—Our People and Other People—Happenings of Interest to all.

John E. Amick, DePauw '88 is in the city.  
Miss Mollie White is visiting in Greencastle.  
Miss Kate Stone is visiting in Bainbridge.  
Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Brown's child is very sick.  
Prof. T. L. Neff has returned from his vacation.  
J. H. Piercy has been quite sick the past week.  
Gap. Renick is attending the Bridgeton fair.  
Colonel Morrison returned from Kansas last week.  
Miss Ethel Sutherland has returned from Rockville.  
The colored Odd Fellows will picnic September 12.  
Jimmy Bowman, of St. Louis, is visiting in the city.  
Mrs. H. S. Renick is visiting her mother in Louisville.

## GRAND RALLY

—OF—

## Republicans and Democrats

—TO PURCHASE—

**Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Slates,**  
**School Stationery, Fruit**  
**Jars, Lamps, etc., at**  
**Jones' Drug Store.**

The Chicago Opera Company is in the city.

Mrs. Jennie R. Tunnell has returned from Boston, Mass.

Howard Binkley, of Richmond, was in the city Tuesday.

Harry W. Allen, of Indianapolis, is the guest of J. E. Allen.

Miss May Sanborn visited in St. Louis the first of the week.

Mrs. James E. Mathews and son Lee are visiting in Fowler.

Marshal Starr is taking in the Wilder reunion at Marshall, Ill.

Be ready to go Sept. 11, via Bee Line excursion to western States.

For SALE—100 bu. good seed wheat, Apply to C. W. Dagey.

Richard Hazelett has returned from Missouri, where he has a farm.

Miss Grace Farrow has returned from an extended visit in Rockville.

The Chicago opera company the rest of the week at the opera house.

Miss Rachel Layton, of Burlington, Iowa, is visiting Mr. W. H. Percy.

Three of Greencastle's belles are to be married within the next two months.

Charlie Thompson, of St. Louis, visited friends in this city over Sunday.

George and Otho Ricketts are visiting Greencastle. They formerly lived here.

Mrs. J. F. Fee, Miss Nellie, and Miss Minnie Harbison are visiting in Bloomington.

Dr. Bell and son and Miss Lizzie Kane, of Indianapolis, spent Sunday at R. L. Higert's.

Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, of Terra Haute, spent Sunday with A. T. Kelly and wife.

Mrs. Laura Phillips, of Wichita, Kansas, is visiting her parents, B. F. Beckwith and wife.

John Sandy has rented Mrs. Spurgin's residence on College avenue and Walnut streets.

R. Jones, Belle Union, Wm. Kelso, Barnard, and H. Legg, Needmore have been pensioned.

John, son of Capt. Chaffee, who has been dangerously sick of typhoid fever, is convalescent.

Reverdy Ratliff has purchased a half interest in the Centennial saloon paying \$2,300 therefor.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Mann and Miss May Ridpath will take place the 12th of September.

Joe Williams and wife spent Sunday in Ladoga. Their daughter Jessie remains there for a week.

For RENT—One of the nicest private residences in the city. Inquire at the Central National bank. 38tf

John F. McFarrin and Luitia Barker were married in the clerk's office Tuesday afternoon, Squire Catherwood officiating.

Remember the Bee Line excursion for Niagara Falls goes Aug. 28. Buy your tickets and secure your chair or sleeping apartment early.  
F. P. HUESTIS, Agent I. & St. L.

## Pointers.

We have sold twelve hundred pairs of the W. L. Douglas \$3.00 shoe, and they have given universal satisfaction. Our boy's \$2.00 shoe, made by the same firm, gives twice as much wear as others sold for the same price.

Examine our stock of men's heavy shoes, and compare prices with those dealers that pretend to be selling at cost. You will see the point at once.

Our new styles of ladies' and gents' fine shoes are the leaders. We invite the ladies to compare our \$2.50 kid button shoe with the best \$3.00 one they can find elsewhere.

Ladies fine hand-sewed turns, on both the opera and common sense lasts. Our ladies' fine kid walking boots, hand welt, extension soles, on the common sense last, are the best and most comfortable shoes made.

We have a large stock of slippers, Newports, Oxfords, buskins and other summer shoes. We invite a comparison as to quality and prices.

F. R. CHRISTIE & CO.

Samuel Farrow is attending the Bridgeton fair.

A. T. Kelley is spending a few days in Chicago. He accompanied his daughter, Miss Rhoda, that far on her journey to Gettysburg, Dak.

The I. & St. L. will sell tickets to Terre Haute and return Aug. 28 to 31, good to return till Sept. 1, at half fare, account of Vigo county fair.  
F. P. HUESTIS, Agent.

Dr. G. W. Bainum left on Monday night for Nebraska to be gone two or three weeks. Dr. A. Martin will fill his pulpit here next Sunday morning.

J. W. Scott and family left Tuesday for Anderson, their future home. Will stay here until Saturday, when L. L. Louis takes possession of the shoe store.

John Riley and policeman Donohue went to Coal Bluff yesterday and identified some more of the property which the burglars carried off. One of the arrested boys went along with them.

Mr. Horace White and Mrs. Harding, of Chicago, spent Sunday with relatives and friends in this city. John White and wife returned to Chicago with them the first of the week.

Prof. Ogg will be at the Assembly room in Third Ward school house on Thursday, Sept. 6, to meet those who desire to be examined. There will also be a teachers' meeting at 8:30 a. m. on Saturday Sept. 10.

J. H. Hamilton has returned to Indiana from Kansas, having disposed of his land there. He thinks Indiana is good enough for him. He has bought the Cloverdale farm in Floyd township and will reside there.

The reason that Hon. E. T. Lane declined the Congressional nomination at Martinsville last week, which was at one time at his refusal, was that he had previously made the statement that he would not be a candidate should there be a soldier who wanted it.

Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" was presented in a highly creditable manner by the Chicago opera company at the opera house last evening, a good crowd being present. The many pretty melodies in the opera were well received, and the usual number of local hits, for which the piece is especially adapted, were indulged in. To night the same company presents the comic opera "Mascotte." Another rendition of Mikado would draw a good house later in the week.

The general verdict of those who attended the shows of King & Franklin at the base ball park last Monday was highly complimentary to the above managers. The circus was good in every department and at night the tent was crowded. The trapeze performance was particularly good and the trained dogs and horse and pony pleased the little folks immensely. The admission price at twenty five cents was satisfactory, and many a worse show has visited our city charging fifty cents admission.

Among the graduates of DePauw University at the late commencement, who are likely to make their mark in the future, is Rev. Tucker Wilson. Mr. Wilson is a colored man—the unadulterated black, and while he is not a prodigy in any department, he has shown himself to be above an average in his class, and he was graduated with respectability. Mr. Wilson was, during his college course the pastor of the A. M. E. Church at Greencastle and Brazil, and he has shown himself to be a workman in the pulpit as well as a student in the college. He went at once to the important charge of the A. M. E. Church at New Albany, and a useful if not brilliant future is expected of him—*Indiana Christian Advocate.*

Some practical jokers of the north end set up a scheme on Dr. Evans last night which excited the Doctor's wrath to no little extent. They sent a man, who was passing up Jackson street, to Dr. Evans, asking him to come to Willis Woods' house, that he had been shot by Jos. Vanlandingham. The doctor got an assistant and posted off as fast as he could for the scene. When he arrived and found everything safe and quiet he was considerably out of temper, and is now looking for the man that sent for him.

James C. Yohn, of Indianapolis, departed this life Monday morning at 5:30 o'clock after a short illness. He was seventy years of age. He was one of the pioneers of the State and in his death DePauw University loses a staunch supporter and friend. For the past forty years Mr. Yohn had been secretary of the board of trustees of the institution and held that position at the time of his death. He was well known in our city, being an annual visitor during Commencement season. His remains were interred at Indianapolis yesterday at 3 o'clock p. m.

A St. Louis paper of the date of August 17, gives an account of the drowning of William A. Field, of that city, at Piassa Bluffs, near Alton, Ill. He was bathing in the river with a twelve year old companion—Francis Shureman—who was seized with cramps and sank. When he arose Field went to his rescue but Shureman seized him by the neck and both went down together. Shureman's mother and Field's father and mother witnessed the drowning. Mr. Field was a member of the Junior class of DePauw University in good standing and was well known and liked by Greencastle citizens. The body was recovered and interred last Monday.

A private dispatch received in this city announced the death of Mrs. Stevenson at Rising Sun, Ind., last Monday morning at one o'clock. She was formerly Miss Anna Downey, and was the daughter of Dean Downey of the Law School of DePauw University. She was well known here, having been a student of the University and of the School of Music. Her husband, Mr. Stevenson, is superintendent of the Rising Sun public schools. A later communication from Rising Sun states Mrs. Stevenson's death was the result of typhoid fever. Mr. Stevenson had been sick with the disease and she had nursed him into convalescence when she was taken down with the same malady.

WANTED—A married couple to do general house-work and take care of lawn, etc. For particulars apply to the office of THE TIMES. 39 3t

## Our Boom Goes Bravely On!

Since August 16, one week ago today, the TIMES has added to its list of bona-fide subscribers SEVENTY-FOUR new names, and still they come! We can show the books. Now is the time to subscribe.

## To Assist Nature

In restoring diseased or wasted tissue is all that any medicine can do. In pulmonary affections, such as Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption, the mucous membrane first becomes inflamed, then accumulations form in the air-cells of the lungs, followed by tubercles, and, finally, destruction of the tissue. It is plain, therefore, that, until the hacking cough is relieved, the bronchial tubes can have no opportunity to heal. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

## Soothes and Heals

the inflamed membrane, arrests the wasting process, and leaves no injurious results. This is why it is more highly esteemed than any other pulmonary specific.

L. D. Bixby, of Bartonville, Vt., writes: "Four years ago I took a severe cold, which was followed by a terrible cough. I was very sick, and confined to my bed about four months. My physician finally said I was in consumption, and that he could not help me. One of my neighbors advised me to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I did so, and before I had taken half a bottle was able to go out. By the time I had finished the bottle I was well, and have remained so ever since."

Alonzo P. Daggett, of Smyrna Mills, Me., writes: "Six years ago, I was a traveling salesman, and at that time was suffering with

## Lung Trouble.

For months I was unable to rest nights. I could seldom lie down, had frequent choking spells, and was often compelled to seek the open air for relief. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which helped me. Its continued use has entirely cured me, and, I believe, saved my life."

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25c; six bottles, \$1.

## THOMAS ABRAMS.

**Groceries, Provisions,**  
**Glassware, Queensware,**  
**Fresh and Salted Meats,**  
**Canned Goods, Dried Beef,**  
**Cheese, Sardines, Salmon.**  
**Fruits and Berries in Season.**

A SHARE OF YOUR PATRONAGE IS SOLICITED.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free to all Parts of the City.

## THOS. ABRAMS.

North Side Square.

233m

GREENCASTLE, IND.

## FRUIT JARS,

## SEALING WAX,

## Extra Jar Rubbers and Tops,

## Cheap, at

## Allen's Drug Store.

## The Mrs. Cleveland Hat.

"The Mrs. Cleveland Hat" has come into fashion in Washington. Just before leaving for Marion, the President's wife purchased a soft felt hat, drab in color and Alpine in shape. It was most becoming to her, and those competent to judge said it was the handsomest headgear she had worn at the Capital. The result has been that young women of fashion, whether they be blondes or brunettes, have adopted the new hat, and in this instance, above all others, Mrs. Cleveland's example has been felt.—*New York World, July 31, 1888.*

We have just received the above mentioned hat in all colors. Also new fall hats in straw.

A full line of Campaign Caps, Badges and handkerchiefs.

## F. G. GILMORE.

## Carpets, Carpets!

## Late Arrivals, New Designs. Best

**Goods for the Money ever offered in this county.**

## AT THE BUCKEYE STORE.

## W. N. WOOD.

West Side Square, Old City Hall Block.

## SOME PERTINENT ANSWERS.

Questions by the Labor Candidate for President.

Mr. Cowdrey, candidate of the Union Labor party for president, is a free trader and asks some questions that are eagerly quoted by Democratic free trade organs. One of them is as follows:

"Have you ever seen a protected manufacturer pay higher wages than he was compelled to?"

No, and we have never heard that manufacturers in free trade countries paid more for labor than they were compelled to. Manufacturers under any tariff system will pay labor as cheaply as they can. But it is easily conceivable that manufacturers, in consideration of an assured home market protected from foreign competition, are willing to pay the higher wages which such protection enables them to pay. They make just as much money as if they paid the European rate of wages, and are naturally averse to the labor troubles and fierce competition in products that would result from free trade and the inevitable reduction of wages. In that respect the interests of manufacturers and workingmen are identical. Here is another of Mr. Cowdrey's questions:

"If protection prevents us from selling in foreign markets, does not protection make less work instead of more?"

Protection may prevent us from selling some manufactures in foreign markets. But it does not "make less work instead of more," except for foreigners. It keeps out foreign products and therefore makes more work instead of less for American workingmen. Free trade would flood our markets with foreign products, reduce the amount of work to be done here, and reduce the wages for what remained to be done. We consume 90 per cent. of our products and export only 10 per cent. Our home market is worth, therefore, nine times as much to American workingmen as the foreign market. What folly it would be to imperil or sacrifice the home market for the uncertainties of foreign trade! Mr. Cowdrey continues his questioning:

"If there is free trade in labor and high protective prices for those things which laborers must buy, is not the laborer being robbed instead of benefited?"

Is not free trade in labor bad enough without free trade in the products of labor? Would the evils of unrestricted importation of labor be made any more tolerable by the unrestricted importation of the products of labor? The importation of foreign labor and the products of foreign labor are one and the same thing in their effects upon American labor, and no man in his senses can argue that the one can be a cure for the other.

We have not heard any complaint from workingmen as to the high prices of products, or of being "robbed" in the purchase of food, clothing or other articles. Products of all kinds are cheap. A few of them might be cheaper for a time under free trade until our home industries were destroyed, but we have not heard any workingman say that he is willing to accept a lower scale of wages on the chance of getting cheaper products. If there is any workingman who is willing to accept lower wages for the sake of getting his clothes a little cheaper let him speak up. Cheaper products means cheaper wages, and as little that the workingman buys is affected directly by the tariff, he has little to gain and much to lose by a free trade tariff for revenue only policy. One more question from Mr. Cowdrey and we have done:

"If unprotected industries pay the same wages as those that are protected, are they not as valuable, and, if so, why burden them by making them pay heavy taxes to the protected ones?"

By "unprotected industries" Mr. Cowdrey refers to carpentry, bricklaying and other mechanical employments whose products cannot, for obvious reasons, be imported. They are, in fact, protected by a natural barrier that is higher than any tariff, for we cannot import houses and immigration does not at first onset materially affect their employments, as immigration is mainly of unskilled labor. But close our mills and factories by free trade, and the higher wages our building mechanics enjoy would soon be brought down by enforced competition in their direction.—Cleveland Leader.

## Honest Civil Service Reformers.

The decision of Mr. Foulke, of Indianapolis, and of Mr. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, to vote and work for the election of Gen. Harrison to the presidency indicates doubtless the position nearly all the sincere civil service reformers will take in this campaign. Both these gentlemen have been conspicuous for their efforts to bring about a reform of the spoils system in politics. Four years ago they honestly believed that the cause they had so much at heart would be best promoted by the election of Mr. Cleveland, and they gave him their support and votes and then waited patiently and confidently for the fulfillment of the hopes they had based on his plentiful promises of reform.

It is hardly necessary to repeat the weary and disgraceful story of Mr. Cleveland's course in respect to the offices in Maryland and Indiana which first discouraged and then compelled Mr. Foulke and Mr. Bonaparte and their associates to abandon all hope of reform at the hands of the president. It was not a bad appointment here and there, which should have been rectified as soon as attention was called to it, that convinced these reformers that they had been deceived in Mr. Cleveland, but a stubborn persistence on his part in selecting bad men for office and a contemptuous refusal to heed proofs and remonstrances. Three years and a half of civil service reform of this kind was enough for these gentlemen, and they have accordingly decided to drop Mr. Cleveland and support a candidate and a party that give promise of genuine reform.

The course these gentlemen have decided to take this year will convince people that they were sincere in 1884. Both of them, we believe, are revenue reformers, but they look upon the spoils system as the more pressing question of the two and are not willing that their influence in promoting it shall be lessened by the charge of insincerity which could be brought against them if they abandoned it now and clung to Mr. Cleveland, because he favored their revenue principles. The contrast between the attitude of Messrs. Foulke and Bonaparte and those men who seceded with them from the Republican party in 1884, but who still adhere to the Democracy, is apparent to every one. The devotion of the first two gentlemen and those who will stand with them to civil service reform will not be doubted, but the others have irretrievably ruined their influence as reformers and justified their charge that their action four years ago was simply a cloak to cover their hostility to the policy of protection.—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Cleveland seems to be taking unwonted pains with that letter of acceptance. And he'd better.—Hartford Courant.

## Free Trade Would Destroy the True Basis of Our Government.

Is not the discussion of the tariff conducted upon a basis much below what the best interests of those most concerned demand?

The main argument is, that under the effective operation of a protective tariff manufacturers and working capitalists are able to pay larger wages to their operatives and laborers than under a tariff for revenue only, or any system approaching free trade. That this proposition is true and the argument sound can be conclusively shown. But the argument which stops with telling the workingman that under a protective tariff he is in receipt of higher wages; that he can eat more meat, better bread and butter and more of it, and wear better clothes than his brother workman in England and on the Continent; which does not bring the discussion up to a higher plane than mere physical needs and advantages, is fraught with error and is worthy only of the politician, who once a year can trust his hand in the strong hand of the laboring man and ask him for his vote.

The error lies in this: The argument leaves the impression and tends to make the laboring masses of our citizenship feel that they are the wards of the nation, and that the nation and its law making powers are bound to protect them in all that pertains to their physical welfare, instead of the true view that they are the strength and backbone of the nation, that they are free men, each an individual member of a commonwealth of freemen, and as such bound to hold fast and sacredly guard those privileges which shall enable them to exercise intelligently and preserve unimpaired to their children their liberties and rights as freemen.

Granting, what it is presumed no one will deny, that love of country and the perpetuation of her democratic institutions are things most dear and desirable to every patriotic American, regardless of party affiliations, we come to the question, How is this end to be secured? None are so blind as not to see that upon the education of the laboring masses of her citizens must depend the safety and integrity of the nation and her institutions.

Henry Ward Beecher gave terse utterance to the truth in the expression, "We must educate or we must perish." That great philosopher in France, and expounder of the philosophy of law, Montesquieu, saw the need but could not reach the goal of his desires. His words are: "The laws of education are the first that we receive, and prepare us to be citizens. They are different in each form of government, and in each have a different object; in the republics they have for their object virtue." This virtue may be defined, the love of law and of country. All depends, then, in a republic, upon the establishment of this love; and it is to inspire it that education ought to receive the highest attention."—Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, Book IV, l. y.

The farmer, the agricultural laborer and the wage worker in the cities and manufacturing establishments make up an enormous majority of the voters of the nation. These men by ballot chose their representatives and agents; not to tell them what laws they need, not to instruct them in the art of government, but to embody in proper form, and as their agents provide for the execution of such laws as the voters, as principals, think necessary for the promotion of their best interests.

Nor do they this unwisely or without intelligent exercise of their rights and powers. By the policy of their government, in the exercise of their sovereign powers they have provided for themselves, and placed within the reach of every individual schools, and other means of education, in manner and extent unknown to any other people. They have availed themselves of these means their intelligence has provided until they have attained a degree of intellectual advancement and development unequalled in any country, by reason of which they are able to cope with, and think and act intelligently upon questions of policy and of government, upon which citizens of the same class in other countries have no time or inclination or ability to think. Their children growing up under such influences, surrounded by and listening daily to the conversation of the fathers, or reading daily of the printed discussions on these grave subjects, educated in the principles of self government, imbued with true notions of the liberty and independence which is theirs under the institutions and government of the state of which they form a part, early learn to love those institutions, and early become familiar with the principles and operations of that government.

The danger then is not from within, but from without. The first great danger arises from the importation of foreign elements which refuse to assimilate with the native strength of our nation; which ignore our habits of thought and system of advancement and development, and by their influence tear down the fabric of our government by scolding and chilling the love for its independence and its institutions. Guards against this danger have been to some extent erected, and wisely, too.

But another danger lies in the wholesale and untrammeled importation of the products of the poorly paid, poorly fed, poorly clothed and more poorly educated labor of foreign countries. When the wage workers and laborers of this nation shall, through free trade measures, be forced to compete with the low, starvation wages of the old countries of Europe, with the decline of wages to that low level, the educational facilities which are the boast and pride of our nation will disappear, for they by whose strength and intelligence they were maintained are no longer able to avail themselves of them; the intellectual development in which is its hope of safety must cease to move on, because the energy and active intelligence to which it owed its onward movement are things of the past; the independent manhood which was its bulwark of defense will be no longer known, because the teaching by which it was imbued with the principles of liberty and equality are crowded out by the pressure of the competition of the starving millions of Asia and Europe.

When in this land the time and strength of the whole family are required to earn the wages which under more patriotic and beneficent institutions and laws the father alone had earned, the fathers, cut off by lack of means from sources of information, will no longer turn their minds to these grave questions; the children will no more be instructed by the conversation of the fathers, and then will appear weakness where now is strength, and disintegration and destruction must and will soon follow.

I have endeavored, briefly, to point out the true basis of the discussion, and the dangers which so seriously threaten.

Bellevue, O. T. S. BROWN.

The best education is that which the world gives you.

## LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Gathered by Our Reporters Throughout the County.

## FINGERS.

This vicinity was visited by a very welcome and refreshing shower of rain on last Thursday night.

A little child of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hartman was buried at the Blakesburg cemetery on last Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. H. have the sympathy of their many friends.

Ice cream festival at the Universalist church on Saturday evening. Proceeds to go to their Sunday school treasury.

Greeley Foster's new house is slowly but surely approaching completion. Hurry up, Horace, or you may lose that Ben Harrison vote.

John Myers and Press Colliver preached the gospel of Democracy to the brethren on Friday night, a goodly number of Republicans being present. They didn't entreat much until John brought out the bottle and the old dirty sock. That brought 'em down. What a world of argument there is in that sock! Very convincing indeed to the average Democratic mind. It seems to be the power of Matson & Co. unto salvation—the old black sock, the Democratic sock, the free trade sock, that ought to hang by the well. As for the bottle and its contents, and what came of it, ask John and Press. Perhaps no one knows more about it than they. Be that as it may, they continued from early twilight even until midnight to touch and admonish the people with enticing words of wisdom, using such profound arguments as the bottle and the sock. Oh, for a sock—my king, dom for a sock!

Quite a large number of Republicans attended the county convention from this vicinity. The Misses Welch and Thompson attended the teachers' institute the past week at Greencastle.

Quite a number of the friends of Rev. Ira J. Chase went from here to Bainbridge to hear him preach last Sunday.

## PORTLAND MILLS.

W. F. Garver and family, of Humboldt, Neb., have been visiting his father, A. H. Garver.

The Harrison club at this place will be addressed by Hon. Thomas Rice and Howard Maxwell, of Rockville, on Thursday night, August 30.

The G. A. R. boys had a rousing time at their regular meeting Saturday night, mustering three new recruits, W. W. Myrick, Jefferson Carmichael, and Jabez Brattin.

W. P. Beachamp has sold his farm adjoining the village to Mr. Badger, of Greencastle.

## FLOYD TOWNSHIP.

The first time Frank Ader came to Floyd he complained of being unwell. Saturday night on his second visit, he was in a fearful frame of mind, hurling at the Republicans of Floyd the most vindictive adjectives. His remarks were as a boiling cauldron, seething, hissing and foaming with vituperation, personal abuse and slander. After a careful diagnosis of his case it was decided that he was seriously afflicted with what in medical parlance would be called "cerebro spinal ponderosity," and complicated by a slight attack of "Highcolpopacatutary." I do not know what that is, but it must be something dreadful. Some thought his blood too thin, and recommended iron, while others thought he had taken too much Iron (bridge). Some thought a tariff pontifice would be beneficial. We are in hopes he will recover. Come again Frank, it cheers our hearts, gives us renewed strength for the campaign to hear you call the Republicans of Floyd liars, etc.

It is now spelt HenRye, with a big R.

P. O. Colliver's declamation on Mary's little sheep was the best thing yet heard on the wool question.

Even N. B. Evans' old white mule, that has been in for its share of abuse Saturday night.

We want every Republican in Putnam and adjoining counties to come to Floyd September 15.

## Why Farm Products are Higher Than Years Ago.

A Pittsburgh workingman, in answer to the question, "Why are farm products, such as are daily used, higher than they were years ago?" put the whole argument for Protection as a benefit to farmers in a nutshell. He said: "Because you and I, under a high, at least a protective tariff, can make more money working in a steel works, iron works or glass factory than we can raising eatables. Under Cleveland's instructions and the advice of the Cobden Club, of England, pass a free trade bill, and you will put plenty of people to work on the farms, and no doubt reduce the necessities of life. But what difference will it make to you and I how cheap they are if we do not have work and cannot buy them?"

**CONSUMPTION CURED.**  
An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow creatures. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

In New Jersey the work goes bravely on. Patrick Donohue, of Elizabeth, a large contractor, has done with Cleveland, whom he supported four years ago and has come out for Harrison and protection.

Dr. W. H. Whiteley, of Paterson, a practitioner of high standing and a life long Democrat, has resigned his position in the Jackson club, and come out for Harrison and Morton.

James F. Connelly, of Newark, a leather manufacturer, has been a Democratic alderman for several years, and a leader of the Newark Democracy. He announces that he will support Harrison and Morton, and he will carry many Democrats with him.

Ex-Senator Canfield, of Morris county, N. J., heretofore an influential Democrat, has made up his mind and declares he will vote for Harrison and Morton.

James Wilson, one of the largest coal dealers in Paterson, leaves Cleveland and the Democracy to vote for Harrison and protection.

George E. Wright, a well known farmer of Paterson, Passaic county, has always been a Democrat, but finds himself unable to keep up with the free trade movement, and has wisely determined to support Harrison and Morton. Mr. Wright has published a long letter setting forth the reason for his action.

A. W. A. Herrion, Democratic candidate for alderman in Paterson in 1887, and now a resident of Passaic City, has joined the party of protection and will vote for Harrison and Morton.

J. H. Barrett, of Paterson, superintendent of the eastern division of the Erie railway, has been a lifelong Democrat, but has decided to vote the Republican ticket.

In Pittsburg, Pa., James Powers, once Democratic candidate for county commissioner, has decided to leave his party and vote the Republican ticket.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk on Local Option.

In the discussion in the General Conference, which preceded the adoption of the report which says: "We believe it to be the wisest policy and the supreme duty of all legislative bodies to enact such legislation that, under the form of the Constitution, the people may protect the home against the saloon by no license vote under the local option regimen, and as soon as possible by constitutional prohibitory amendments," Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, referring to the vote in Michigan said: "In the second campaign for local option, I did all in my power to make it a success, therefore I voted for this report in the committee. I believe that in certain portions of this country, local option is a good thing as an educational force." With such views as these, would Gen. Fisk vote the Prohibition ticket in Indiana if living here, seeing that though the Prohibitionists outnumbered everybody else two to one, we could not have prohibition under our present Constitution with our present Supreme Court? (See Sweet v. City of Wabash, 41 Ind., 7.)

If you don't want to disgust every body with your offensive breath, cure your catarrh upon which it depends. \$500 reward is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. It is sold by druggists; 50 cents.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage will preach several times this week at the Urbana, Ohio, camp meeting.

The Vandalia Line have on sale round trip tickets to Cincinnati at rate of \$6.50, which includes admission ticket to the Exposition. These tickets are good to return within five days from date of sale, and will be on sale every day until October 27.

J. S. DOWLING, Agent.

**BEE LINE**

Niagara Falls, Lake Chautauqua and Toronto Excursion.

On August 28th the old reliable Bee Line—I & St. L. Ry.—will run one of their famous low rate Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls and Toronto excursions which have done so much to make their route popular with our people for years past. No other line in the country gives such careful attention to excursion business, or is as well equipped to satisfactorily conduct it as the Bee Line, and the large number who always turn out and go with their excursions each succeeding year shows the popularity of the line over all other routes. Their regular excursion agent will accompany the special excursion train through to the Falls, looking after every detail and making the most favorable arrangements for entertaining the party whilst there, presenting the different points of interest in the most attractive manner. Niagara Falls is a national attraction one never tires of seeing, and the opportunity of crossing Lake Ontario by steamer from Lewiston, visiting Toronto at the slight additional expense, should be improved. We trust everybody who possibly can do so will make their arrangements to join with the Bee Line excursion August 28th. For rates of fare, time of trains and full particulars call on agents of the Bee Line.

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**"Photos."**  
Spurgin, having again resumed business in his new and elegant rooms, would advise all desiring first class work to call on him. Every thing new, with the very latest improved instruments, accessories, etc. Portrait and family grouping a speciality.  
9 and 11 East Washington Street.  
D. M. Spurgin, the Jeweler, can be found at the same place with every thing new in his line.

**MONROE ROUTE**  
ALWAYS GIVES ITS PATRONS THE FULL WORTH OF THEIR MONEY BY TAKING THEM SAFELY AND QUICKLY BETWEEN  
Chicago • Lafayette • Indianapolis • Cincinnati • Louisville  
PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS  
ELEGANT PARLOR CARS  
ALL TRAINS RUN THROUGH SOLID  
Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to Destination.  
Get Maps and Time Tables if you want to be more fully informed—all Ticket Agents at Coupon Stations have them—or address  
E. O. McCORMICK,  
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**HODGE'S SASSAPARILLA**  
THE GREAT PURIFIER FOR THE BLOOD  
A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA, RHEUMATISM, SCALD HEAD OR TETTER, BOILS, PIMPLES, OLD OR CHRONIC SORES OF ALL KINDS AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD.  
\$1 PER BOTTLE 6 FOR \$5  
**RANGUM ROOT LINIMENT.**  
IS THE BEST ON EARTH  
**ETHIOPIAN PILE OINTMENT.**  
NEVER FAILS TO CURE  
**T. I. N. C.**  
IS THE ONLY INFALLIBLE CURE FOR NEURALGIA  
SOLD EVERYWHERE  
MADE BY RANGUM ROOT MED. CO. NASHVILLE, TENN.  
For Sale by all Druggists.

**The Start and Finish!**

Slight Cold.	Inflamed Nostrils.
Headache.	Deep Cold.
Cough.	Catarrh.
Night Sweats.	Dry Throat.
Pain in Lungs.	Hemorrhages.
Purulent Matter.	Consumption.

**Life's Thermometer.**  
MORRIS: Procure at once the "Carbolic Smoke Ball" and "Debellator Package" and arrest the trouble at its present stage. Cures all the above conditions of Catarrh. Complete treatment (lasting four months and generally sufficient) sent to any address, on receipt of \$3 (Smoke Ball, \$2; Debellator, \$1). Smoke Ball paper sent free.  
FOR SALE AT  
**ALLEN'S DRUG STORE,**  
ALBERT ALLEN, Proprietor.  
Free tests at my store, where can also be found the largest stock of Drugs, Wall Paper, Stationery, Fancy Goods, etc., in the county.

**ED. ACKERMAN**  
THE Boot and Shoe Maker,  
Cor. Indiana and Walnut Streets.  
For a neat Boot or shoe you should not call on him; having increased his facilities, he proposes to be  
**Ready For All**  
E. B. EVANS, M. D. H. V. DEVEREUX, M. D.  
**PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.**  
OFFICE Over Central National Bank Rooms, 12 & 3.

**ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE?**  
The PARKER'S GINGER TONIC without any of the dangerous ingredients of other "Tonic" preparations, has cured the worst cases of Cough, Weak Lungs, Indigestion, Inward Pains, Exhaustion, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, and all other ailments of the System and Bowels. See at all Druggists, 150 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.  
**HINDER CORNS.**  
The safest, surest and best cure for Corns, Blisters, Sore Feet, etc., ever known. It is a simple and effective remedy. It is sold at all Druggists, 150 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.  
**Of Interest to Ladies**  
We will send a FREE SAMPLE of our wonderful specific for female complaints to any lady who writes to test its efficacy before purchasing. Send stamp and postage. BAKER REMEDY CO., Box 104, Buffalo, N. Y.

**The Backus Water Motor**  
Is the Most ECONOMICAL POWER KNOWN  
For DRIVING LIGHT MACHINERY  
It takes but little room.  
It never gets out of repair.  
It can not blow up.  
It requires no fuel.  
It needs no engine.  
There is no delay; no firing up; no ashes to clean away; no extra insurance to pay; no repairing necessary; no coal bills to pay, and it is always ready for use.  
It is invaluable for showing church organs, running Printing presses, sewing machines, turning lathes, scroll saws, grind stones, ed mills, sausage machines, feed cutters, ed mills, elevators, etc. Four-horse power at pounds pressure of water. It is noiseless, compact, steady, and above all  
**IT IS VERY CHEAP**  
PRICE : : : : \$15 to \$300  
Send for circular to  
THE BACKUS WATER MOTOR CO.  
Newark, N. J.  
Stating paper you saw advertisement in.

**ANY MAN**

Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in his POLLY and IGNORANCE has CHIEFED away his VIGOR OF BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS OF LIFE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, Dizziness, WEAKNESS OF MEMORY, BASHFULNESS IN SOCIETY, EPILEPSY upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. Clarke, Established 1851. Dr. Clarke has made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you.

**ANY MAN**

Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consultation, each 15c, both 25c (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add years to life. 62 Book "Life's Secret" written everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 185 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consultation, each 15c, both 25c (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add years to life. 62 Book "Life's Secret" written everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 185 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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**ANY MAN**

Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consultation, each 15c, both 25c (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add years to life. 62 Book "Life's Secret" written everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 185 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

**ANY MAN**

Send 4 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation, personally or by letter, free. Consultation, each 15c, both 25c (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. CLARKE. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add years to life. 62 Book "Life's Secret" written everywhere, secure from exposure. Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 12. Address, F. D. CLARKE, M. D., 185 So. Clark St., CHICAGO, ILL.

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## Republican Ticket.

## NATIONAL.

For President,  
BENJAMIN HARRISON, of Indiana.  
For Vice-President,  
LEVI P. MORTON, of New York.

## STATE.

For Governor,  
ALVIN P. BOVEY, of Posey.  
For Lieutenant-Governor,  
IRA J. CHASE, of Hendricks.  
For Judges of Supreme Court,  
1st District—JULIUS D. COFFEY, of Clay,  
2d District—J. G. BERRIS, of Jennings,  
4th District—WALTER OLDS, of Whitley.  
For Secretary of State,  
CHARLES F. GRIFFIN, of Lake.  
For Auditor of State,  
BRUCE CARR, of Orange.  
For Treasurer of State,  
J. A. LEMCKE, of Vanderburg.  
For Attorney-General,  
L. T. MICHEMER, of Shelby.  
For Superintendent of Public Instruction,  
HARVEY M. LAFOLLETTE, of Boone.  
For Reporter of Supreme Court,  
JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, of Marion.

CONGRESSIONAL, 5TH DISTRICT,  
HENRY C. DUNCAN, of Monroe County.

## LEGISLATIVE.

For Joint-Senator, Hendricks and Putnam,  
SILAS A. HAYS, of Putnam County.

## JUDICIAL, 13th DISTRICT.

For Judge,  
DELANAE WILLIAMSON, of Putnam County.  
For Prosecuting Attorney,  
JACOB HERR, of Clay County.

## COUNTY.

For Representative,  
JOSEPH B. SELLERS.  
For Treasurer,  
NELSON F. WOOD.  
For Sheriff,  
THOMAS L. MATKINS.  
For Commissioners,  
1st District—JAMES H. C. NELSON,  
2nd District—ALBERT O. LOCKRIDGE.  
For Surveyor,  
JAMES C. FORDICE.  
For Coroner,  
N. S. WOOD.

RETURNED pilgrims from the east say New York will go for Harrison by 50,000.

MAJOR McKINLEY, of Ohio, told the people of Atlanta more about the tariff on Tuesday, than they ever knew before.

It was said in the beginning that a surplus of whatever magnitude would not last a Democratic management long. And so it is.

CLEVELAND is holding back his letter of acceptance vainly hoping for a loophole through which to jump from his position on the tariff.

The next time a Democratic speaker comes to your neighborhood and says to you that his party does not mean free trade, ask him what Henry Watterson meant when he said it did.

UNDER Democratic rule we were to have retrenchment and reform. A sixty-four million dollar increase in the expenditures this year does not look much like retrenchment and reform.

THE DeWitt Bridges interview contains some very sound and reasonable sense. It will be found on our third page and we recommend that it be carefully perused by all Mr. Bridges' friends in this county.

THE sixty-four million dollar increase in government expenses for the current year is partially accounted for by the iniquitous river and harbor bill. It appropriates twenty-two millions, and became a law by limitation—Grover Cleveland being too cowardly to either sign or veto it.

OLD man Thurman's speeches along the road will hardly compare with the utterances heard from General Harrison daily at Indianapolis. The old gentleman is to be more pitied than criticised however. Long since passed his three score and ten years of usefulness, and in his dotage, his party patriotism—always stronger than the man—was imposed upon to bolster up a waning cause. The Democratic strait is a desperate one indeed.

MILLS & Co., the Democratic free-trade conspirators, are very much worried over the showing of the Treasury statement. It makes the startling exhibit that at the rate Democratic appropriations are now going there will be no further trouble about a surplus, and thereby is the base of all their operations taken from them and the mask of hypocrisy torn away under which they are attempting to play into the hands of England. Verily have the "reformers" built them a rocky road.

HENRY WATTERSON, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, the great Democratic organ of the South, and also chairman of the committee on resolutions at the National convention at St. Louis, says: "Every Democrat who is not for free trade should get into the Republican party where

he belongs." Mr. Watterson wrote his party's platform and is directing its canvass in the East, and he certainly ought to know what party means.

THE silly he being used by ignorant Democratic talkers to the effect that a twenty-five dollar suit of clothes is "taxed" twelve dollars has been repeatedly exploded. If the cloth is made in this country—and in these days every loyal American should insist on having that kind of cloth—there is a "tax" of from 60 to 70 cents on the suit. It comes thus: There are six or seven pounds of wool in that much goods. There is a tariff of ten cents a pound on wool. By reason of that tariff the farmer asks and gets ten cents a pound more for his wool than Australians would sell it for. The manufacturer then pays your seventy cents to your neighbor on the farm. Thus he is benefited and you are not hurt. If the goods from which your suit is made is imported—as probably twenty out of every one hundred pieces are—you pay the importer, who pays the government, something like fifty cents on each dollar's worth of goods in the suit. This is put on by the government to enable our own manufacturers to compete with the foreign manufacturer who gets his labor and wool at half price. The lesson is obvious—patronize home industry, and help your home people. Be a man or a mouse, an American or an Englishman, and if the latter move over home and give some emigrant a chance who is tired of English ways and English wages.

EXPENSES of the Government for the current year as provided for by the present Democratic dynasty come within \$17,000,000 of eating up the entire revenues, from all sources, estimated at \$440,563,734.32. The Mills bill, already passed by the Democratic House, contemplates a reduction of from \$60,000,000 to \$80,000,000 annually in the revenues collected. Were it a law to-day there would be a deficiency forthwith of \$45,000,000 to \$65,000,000. Should this be continued for four years more it would wipe out all the surplus accumulated by twenty-five years of careful and able Republican management, and put the country again in the condition of financial distress where the Republican party found it in 1860. Then there was an empty treasury, a heavy debt, and the government was compelled to pay 12 per cent. for borrowed money. This is, as has been proven, the very best that the Democratic party can do at managing public affairs. Do the American people care to risk it farther?

THE chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio has turned off his force of clerks and helpers and shut up shop. He went to New York to get booze and didn't get any, and don't propose to work till he does. The same sort of dry rot that has taken Col. Brice's national committee seems to be working down through the sub-committees and altogether it looks as if the Democratic campaign was going to the demitition bow-wows. It is believed that the managers already see the hopelessness of the race and are hedging on useless expenditure of funds. They have been handicapped by a bungling "Behemoth" in the person of their beefy president who insisted on either being the issue himself or making one to suit him. He made it in his message, and the people have held him and his party to it until it begins to show a desperately bad condition indeed. It only remains to bury the exercise in November.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

## New Meat Market.

Jacob Etter and J. R. Kelley will open a meat market on Saturday next, one square east of the First National Bank, having secured the services of a number 1 butcher, and market man they feel justified in assuring their patrons a market not excelled in this or any other city for cleanliness, or prompt attention to the wishes of their customers. Mr. Etter will superintend the purchase of stock, which will be of the best. Everything pertaining to a first class meat market will be kept to accommodate the public.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

The rush at J. E. Allen & Co's still continues and daily scores of people call for a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis and Consumption. Kemp's Balsam, the standard family remedy, is sold on a guarantee and never fails to give entire satisfaction. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial size, free.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

## DEMOCRACY MEANS FREE TRADE.

So Say the Best Authorities as Here Quoted.

Even the corsos of Connecticut, around which hover so many happy associations, or the brier wood pipes of Knickerbocker, are not safe from the interchangeable plagues of the tariff. Oh! the beauty of reciprocal rascality! Gentlemen seem to take umbrage because we call these tariffs, which take from one class to give to another, robbery. But I have the best ethics for the statement that the right of property is violated by the individual by cheating, stealing, robbery, or violation of contract, and universally, just as these crimes prevail, production languishes, industry diminishes, and the richest soil falls to some few and impoverished inhabitants. But when government lays its powerful grip on the property of the citizen to bestow that property on favored enterprises, it is none the less robbery because done under the forms of law.—Mr. Cox (Dem.), New York, Tariff Debate, May 17.

Mr. Cox is one of the most popular men in the house, and his speech was received with frequent outbursts of applause from the Democratic side. A more unequivocal argument for free trade was never made by Richard Cobden or John Bright, and his Democratic associates were uproarious with delight when he denounced protected American industries as a band of big game robbers, cut throats, with Pennsylvania as the "Robert McCarrie of the lot." We take it that nobody can doubt, so far as Mr. Cox is concerned, that his kind of Democracy means free trade. The signs of appreciation and sympathy with which his assaults upon protection were welcomed indicate that the Democracy that applauded him stands for free trade also.

It is to the New York World that the Cobden club is chiefly looking as the most likely sphere for its vigorous foreign policy. It has done what it can in Europe, and it is now turning its eyes westward and bracing itself for the struggle which is to come. It cannot rest while the United States are misruled.—London Times, July 18, 1880.

The campaign of the Cobden club in 1880 was a disastrous failure, although one of its most ingenious writers, Augustus Mongredien, eloquently appealed to American farmers to vote for a tariff for revenue only. In 1888 its list of American patrons includes three members of President Cleveland's cabinet, the speaker of the house, Henry Watterson, author of the Democratic platform; Frank Hurd, and a large number of prominent leaders of the administration party. One of the orators on the Democratic side of the house delivered during the tariff debate an eloquent eulogy of Cobden as one of the strongest and most useful friends America ever had abroad; and this he followed up with a handsome tribute to the Cobden club. Times have changed since the Mongredien pamphlet was circulated, secretly among American farmers. The administration is now the ally of the Cobden club.

The soul and body of the tax reduction which is proposed by the Democratic party for the benefit of the people is contained, therefore, in the clauses of the Mills bill which admit wool free of duty and reduce to about 40 per cent. the duties on woolen goods. There is the test of Democracy.—Charleston News and Courier.

Those are the characteristic clauses of the measure, and they stand for free trade and nothing else. The Democratic party in the last two tariffs it framed before the war did not dare to put wool on the free list. It does this now, and opens the way for importations of foreign wools, and thereby proclaims the free trade policy, which is gradually to be extended to iron, steel and everything else.

The message addressed by President Cleveland to congress this week is the boldest and most statesmanlike document that has proceeded from the White House for many a year. Mr. Cleveland shows clearly that a sweeping reduction of the tariff is inevitable. \* \* \* The message nevertheless has had a depressing effect upon the stock markets. There is hardly a single industry in the United States that is not interested in maintaining protective duties.—London Statist, Dec. 12, 1887.

True enough! There is, as this high financial authority of England states, hardly a single American industry that is not vitally interested in the maintenance of protection. British industries lie in the other direction.—New York Tribune.

## It Helps Both Ways.

President Cleveland's plurality over Mr. Blaine in New Jersey in 1884 was 4,412. There are many more people than that employed in the potteries of Trenton alone, and the Democratic house of representatives expressly rejected a motion to strike out the section of the Mills bill reducing pottery duties. The bill, as it passed the house, reduced the duty on decorated china and porcelain from 60 to 50 per cent. ad valorem; that on unornamented ware, from 55 to 35 per cent.; that on brown earthenware and common stone ware, from 25 to 20 per cent., and that on all other earthen, stone and crockery ware, from 55 to 35 per cent.

The Press of April 8 showed the difference in wages between Trenton and Staffordshire potters. A man who made 35 shillings a week in Staffordshire, or \$8.75, can make \$13 per week in Trenton. Female helpers who made from \$1.75 to \$3.50 in Staffordshire make \$4.50 to \$7.50 in Trenton. In other words, Trenton wages are more than double the wages paid by English potteries. In consequence of these low English wages it is easily seen that English potteries give the American product a fight for the home market now, and that if pottery duties are lowered wages must come down or the manufacturers go out of business.

When it is remembered that china costs the consumer less than half what it cost in 1858, before the Morrill tariff had made a city of potteries spring up at Trenton, while it still pays the producers over twice as well as they are paid abroad, it seems plain enough to satisfy any intelligent workman that protection protects labor both ways, both as a consumer and as a producer. What are the New Jersey workmen going to do about it?—New York Press.

## Present Indications.

The Republicans have the best of it so far as regards political changes. There is evidently a drift of protection Democrats into their ranks. And the Republican party is more united than its opponents. They are not troubled with factional fights in any of the close states. The New York Democrats, for instance, are experiencing great trouble with Governor Hill. He means to be renominated for governor, although his renomination would undoubtedly hurt President Cleveland considerably, because he would be willing to sacrifice the head of the ticket to advance his own personal prospects.—Boston Transcript.

## An Important Arrest.

It is to be hoped the gang of burglars who were arrested and jailed Monday are the perpetrators of the several recent robberies with which this city has been afflicted.

Saturday last two men and two boys were arrested by the police of Marshall, Ill., on suspicion. They had goods with them that bore evidence of having been stolen. They were brought here Sunday and Monday were given a preliminary hearing before Mayor Cowgill. They gave the names of Samuel and Frank Stone, Cincinnati. Frank Tipton, Pennsylvania, and Elsie Matthews, Springfield, Ohio. Matthews and Frank Stone are boys aged fifteen and seventeen years respectively. Matthews fell in with the lot when they were here. In last week's issue we made mention of the burglary of John Riley's store. At the trial Monday Mr. Riley recognized four pair of shoes, some socks and two pairs of pants which were on the persons of the prisoners. The whole party waived preliminary examination before the Mayor and were bound over to the Putnam circuit court. They will be tried in September.

## Why You Feel

So weak and exhausted is because your blood is impure. As well expect the sanitary condition of a city to be perfect with defiled water and defective sewerage, as to expect such a complicated piece of mechanism as the human frame to be in good order with impure blood circulating even to its minutest veins. Do you know that every drop of your two or three gallons of blood passes through the heart and lungs in about two and a half minutes, and that, on its way, it makes bone and muscle, brain and nerve, and all other solids and fluids of the body? The blood is the great nourisher, or, as the Bible terms it,

## "The Life of the Body."

Is it any wonder, then, that if the blood be not pure and perfect in its constituents, you suffer so many indescribable symptoms?

Ayer's Sarsaparilla stands "head and shoulders" above every other Alternative and Blood Medicine. As proof, read these reliable testimonies:

G. C. Brock, of Lowell, Mass., says: "For the past 25 years I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In my opinion, the best remedial agencies for the cure of all the diseases arising from impurities of the blood are contained in this medicine."

Eugene I. Hill, M. D., 381 Sixth Ave., New York, says: "As a blood-purifier and general builder-up of the system, I have never found anything to equal Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives perfect satisfaction."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla proves equally efficacious in all forms of Scrofula, Boils, Carbuncles, Eczema, Humors, Lumbago, Catarrh, &c.; and is, therefore, the very best.

Spring and Family Medicine in use. "It beats all," says Mr. Cutler, of Cutler Brothers & Co., Boston, "how

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does sell." Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Worth 25¢ a bottle.

## Opening the Books.

The Democrats wanted a chance to "open the books" kept by the Republican party at Washington. The books were opened and found to be correct to a cent. When the Democratic books are opened next March it will be found that a large part of the expenses of the present campaign were drawn out of the United States treasury through the agency of enormous and unlawful loans to Wall street banks, which were induced thereby to make liberal contributions to the Democratic committee.—Cleveland Leader.



Niagara Falls, Lake Chautauqua and Toronto Excursion.

On August 28th the old reliable Bee Line—I & St. L. Ry.—will run one of their famous low rate Lake Chautauqua, Niagara Falls and Toronto excursions which have done so much to make their route popular with our people for years past. No other line in the country gives such careful attention to excursion business, or is as well equipped to satisfactorily conduct it as the Bee Line, and the large number who always turn out and go with their excursions each succeeding year shows the popularity of the line over all other routes. Their regular excursion agent will accompany the special excursion train through to the Falls, looking after every detail and making the most favorable arrangements for entertaining the party whilst there, presenting the different points of interest in the most attractive manner. Niagara Falls is a national attraction one never tires of seeing, and the opportunity of crossing Lake Ontario by steamer from Lewiston, visiting Toronto at the slight additional expense, should be improved. We trust everybody who possibly can do so will make their arrangements to join with the Bee Line excursion August 28th. For rates of fare, time of trains and full particulars call on agents of the Bee Line.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

For RENT—A nice, new frame cottage, six rooms, on Morton Avenue. Apply to J. C. Baker.

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

## BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Allen's Drug Store, Alb. Allen, Prop.



Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

## CLOVERDALE.

The Republicans of Cloverdale tp. met last Friday night and organized a Lincoln League club. P. M. Sandy was chosen President. H. W. Horn, Vice-president, A. C. Cohn, Secretary, Warren Pickens, Cor. Sec., and J. C. Merwin, Treas. Forty members were enrolled. The club will meet every Saturday night.

Bob Utterback, of Cincinnati, is visiting relatives here.

Rev. Halstead, of Terre Haute, the presiding elder of this district, conducted quarterly meeting at the M. E. church Sunday, Rev. Lester being sick.

Rev. McDowell, of Indianapolis, visited the family of W. G. Sloan last week.

## A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbridge Munday, County Atty., Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters."

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1 at Allen's Drug Store, Albert Allen, prop.

The whitest, worst looking hair, resumes its youthful beauty and softness by using Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

Owing to the departure of the students for their homes, I can now better accommodate my large number of customers. Call on me, Pearey, the Barber, N. E. corner of square.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

## DON'T EXPERIMENT.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Allen's Drug Store, Albert Allen, prop. Large bottles \$1.

The campaign Times 25 cents.

For SALE—Two good milch cows, South Crown street. JAMES RYAN.

## Hay Fever.

I have suffered greatly from periodical returns of hay fever. Covert & Cheever, Druggists, suggested Ely's Cream Balm. I used it during a severe attack. I can cheerfully testify as to the immediate and continued relief obtained by its use. I heartily recommend it to those suffering from this or kindred complaints (Rev.) H. A. Smith, Clinton, Wis. 2t

The campaign Times 25 cents.

For RENT—A nice, new frame cottage, six rooms, on Morton Avenue. Apply to J. C. Baker.

If you desire to possess a beautiful complexion take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and purifies the blood, and removes blotches and pimples, making the skin smooth and clear, and giving it a bright and healthy appearance. Take it this month.

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## CINCINNATI

## BAZAR

—AND—

## Cheap Store.

A full and complete line of  
Queensware,  
Glassware,  
Tinware,  
Hollowware,  
Furnishings,  
Notions,  
Gents' and Ladies' Underwear,  
etc., at far

## Lower Prices

Than ever before made in this county. Come and see my line of goods—it is almost endless in variety.

## JULIUS SUDRANSKI,

East Side Public Square,  
Layton Block,  
GREENCASTLE, IND.  
27-3m

## NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS.

The State of Indiana, Putnam County.  
In the Putnam Circuit Court, September term, 1888.

Cynthia Young vs. —Complaint No. 424.

Now comes the plaintiff by James S. Nutt, her attorney, and files her complaint here, A. D., 1888, at the county clerk's office, in said city of Greencastle, Indiana, with an affidavit that said defendant, John Hollis, is not a resident of the State of Indiana.

Notice is therefore hereby given said defendant, that unless he be and appear on

OCTOBER 2, 1888,

being the 16th day of the next term of the Putnam Circuit Court, to be begun on the 1st Monday of September, A. D., 1888, at the court house in Greencastle, in said county and State, and answer or demur to said complaint, the same will be heard and determined in his absence.

Witness my name, and the seal of said Court, at Greencastle, this 5th day of August, A. D., 1888.

JOHN W. LEE, Clerk.

By W. H. H. CUTLER, Deputy.

37-3t

## NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

OFFICE OF CITY CLERK.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., August 20, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to the trustees of De Pauw University, of Greencastle, Indiana, Ora Parker et al., owners of lands and lots, and parts of lots abutting on and in the vicinity of the extension of Olive street from College Avenue to Locust street, in the city of Greencastle, Indiana; that James B. Stevenson, James F. Darnall, and James S. Nutt, commissioners duly appointed by the Judge of Civil Circuit Court of Putnam county, Indiana, will meet in the city clerk's office in said city of Greencastle, on Friday, the 12th day of October, A. D., 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of appraising and assessing the damages and benefits (if there be any) accruing to the owner or owners of the land or lots through which the Common Council of said city proposed to extend, lay out and open Olive street and in the vicinity thereof, and to condemn and acquire lands for the proposed new street and said extension thereof, from College Avenue to Locust Street, in the city of Greencastle, as prayed for by a petition now on file in the office of the City Clerk.

By order of the Common Council.

Witness my hand and the seal of the city of Greencastle, this 20th day of August, 1888.

HENRY C. LEWIS, City Clerk.

39-3t

## NOTICE TO PROPERTY-HOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., August 20, 1888.

Notice is hereby given to Messrs. T. De Pauw and Charles W. De Pauw, the unknown heirs-at-law of Washington C. De Pauw, deceased; Calvin P. Patrick and Charles C. Creik; Hiram P. Miller et al., owners of lands and lots, and parts of lots abutting on and in the vicinity of Olive street from College Avenue and in the city of Greencastle, Indiana; that James B. Stevenson, James F. Darnall, and James S. Nutt, commissioners duly appointed by the Judge of Civil Circuit Court of Putnam county, Indiana, will meet in the office of the City Clerk in said city of Greencastle, on Friday, the 12th day of October, A. D., 1888, at 9 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of appraising and assessing the damages and benefits (if there be any) accruing to the owner or owners of the land or lots by reason of a change of grade which the Common Council of said city proposed to make from the grade as now established on said Olive street, between the west line of College Avenue and the east line of Indiana street, to a new grade proposed to be established by the Common Council of said city of Greencastle, as prayed for by a petition now on file in the office of the City Clerk.

By order of the Common Council.

Witness my hand and the seal of the city of Greencastle, this 20th day of August, 1888.

HENRY C. LEWIS, City Clerk.

39-3t

## Harvest Excursions to the West Via the Bee Line.

The Bee Line will inaugurate, during the months of August, September and October, a series of cheap Harvest Excursions to principal points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Texas, Arizona, Nebraska, Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico and Indian Territory, at one lowest limited rate for the round trip. Tickets good returning for 30 days.

As the Bee Line is the direct route to all points in the West and Southwest, your best interest will be served by calling upon agents of the I. & St. L. Ry. for tickets and full information regarding these excursions.

F. P. HUESTIS, Agt.

## Excursion to Chicago.

On August 23rd the Mon. will run a grand excursion train from Providence and intermediate points to Chicago. Tickets will be good returning on all regular trains of the 24th. Low rates.

The campaign Times 25 cents.